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Cyprus ..... 525 Mils Lebanon ..... 0.4.50 Saudi Arabia 6.00 R.
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France Threatens to Bomb Militia Artillery Near Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Fierce fighting engulfed Beirut and Lebanon's central mountains Wednesday, France threatened to bomb the militias who are shelling its peacekeeping troops, and French and U.S. warplanes streaked over the battle zones.

France's statement followed warnings from Israel and the United States that Syria should keep its troops out of the battles raging between Christian and leftist Druze forces vying for control of the area evacuated by Israeli troops on Sunday.

French Super Etendard fighter-bombers took off from the aircraft carrier Foch off the coast of Lebanon on Wednesday after three French soldiers, one of them a paratroop colonel, were killed and several were injured in intense shelling of West Beirut.

In Paris, Defense Minister Charles Hernu said the planes would search for the source of the shelling.

Mr. Hernu said if the firing did oot stop, "we will demolish the [artillery] batteries."

Two U.S. F-14 fighters from the aircraft carrier USS Eisenhower later flew over Beirut.

In a separate action Wednesday, at least six persons were killed and 27 were wounded in West Beirut when a car bomb destroyed a building near the headquarters of the leftist Moslem Monrabitoun militia, the state radio reported.

The bomb attack followed several hours of heavy shelling of the same area and other parts of Beirut from unknown positions.

Lebanon's Christian Phalangist radio said the French planes had provided information enabling Lebanese Army guns to destroy a position of the Syrian-backed Druze militia near the town of Aley, nine miles (14.5 kilometers) from the capital.

Two other French soldiers were wounded in the shelling incident that claimed the three soldiers' lives, at French military headquarters in the palace formerly used as the French ambassador's residence. Four French troops were wounded by another shell in the Palestinian refugee camp of Chatila, a French spokesman said.

One U.S. marine also was wounded Wednesday as their positions near the international airport were shelled. Marine gunners fired back at their attackers.

Wednesday's deaths brought to 15 the number of French troops killed in Lebanon and underscored concern in Paris about the danger of more casualties.

Overall casualty figures on Wednesday's fighting were not available.

Beirut newspapers quoted police sources as saying 247 people had died and 628 were injured in the three days of fighting since Israel withdrew to more secure positions further south.

The warning from Paris that France would shoot back appeared to be directed principally at Syria.

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, said after a cabinet meeting that he had been in contact with the Syrian government over the shelling.

The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Robert C. McFarlane, met President Hafez al-Assad of Syria on Wednesday, one day after Washington said that Syria was backing the Druze. No details of the talks emerged.

Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman, warned Tuesday in Washington, "I think the Syrians should know that we do have considerable firepower offshore, and they should be circumspect in their own active involvement in instigating any violence in the area." This was a reference to the heavily armed amphibious force of 1,900 U.S. marines waiting aboard the Eisenhower.

However, other administration officials, speaking on condition they not be identified, stressed that while Mr. Speakes' statement was meant to give a psychological boost to Mr. McFarlane's mission, Presi-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The Associated Press

Medical volunteers assist a man wounded Wednesday in a Beirut car-bomb explosion.

United Press International

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, left, and Anatoli Kovaliov, the chief delegate, Wednesday at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid.

Gromyko Claims Korean 747 Was On U.S. Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, charged Wednesday that the South Korean airliner shot down by a Soviet pilot was on "special duty" for the United States, and that the Soviet Union had a right to attack it.

In a speech here at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. Gromyko accused the Reagan administration of slander for having accused Moscow of a gross violation of human rights in downing the aircraft and killing the 269 people aboard. Among the passengers on the Korean Air Lines flight last week were at least 62 Americans.

"As has become perfectly clear, the South Korean aircraft was on special duty for American authorities and their relevant services," Mr. Gromyko said, repeating Moscow's earlier allegation that the plane was on a spy mission.

He said the aircraft flew over some of the Soviet Union's "most important strategic facilities" for a long time.

"Why was it there and how?" he asked. "There is a great effort being made in order to avoid giving answers to these legitimate questions."

Washington, Mr. Gromyko said, had put out a "lying version" of the facts to disguise its reponsibility for "this criminal activity."

The foreign minister said the South Korean plane did not respond to directions to land but "tried to escape," with the result that a Soviet interceptor aircraft "fulfilled the order of its base to cut short the flight."

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who was scheduled to meet with Mr. Gromyko on Thursday, sat impassively during the speech. But later he denounced Mr. Gromyko's remarks.

"Falsehoods have been continuous, and juggling of the facts is too mild a word for the way in which the Soviet Union has responded to this Korean plane shootdown," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said during his flight to Madrid Wednesday that if Mr. Gromyko failed to provide a satisfactory response about the Soviet action, he may cancel another meeting with him scheduled at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York later this month.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said at the conference earlier that the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are considering a temporary air travel embargo against the Soviet Union. Airlines operated in the 16 NATO countries have about 30 round-trip flights to the Soviet Union each week.

Airline sources in Moscow said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kohl Government, in '84 Budget, Asks Military Step-Up, Social Service Cuts

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government in West Germany proposed a tight 1984 budget Wednesday that included cuts in some social services and higher military spending.

Presenting the budget to the Bundestag, the lower house of the legislature, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg expressed confidence about West Germany's economic outlook.

The draft budget foresees spending cuts of 6.5 billion marks ($2.4 billion) from this year, hitting welfare recipients and public sector workers hardest, but the savings are wiped out by higher military estimates and provision for the unemployed.

Overall spending will total 258 billion marks, up 1.8 percent from the 1983 budget.

Mr. Stoltenberg said the government's goal was to put its finances in order and switch the emphasis of public spending to economic growth and jobs. But he said it could oot achieve the policy target in a single year and would pursue it until the end of its four-year term in 1987.

"Unless public sector finances are cleaned up," he said, "it will be impossible to restore real economic health and thereby solve the unemployment problem on a lasting basis."

Mr. Stoltenberg's budget proposed 3.7 percent higher military spending, at 48 billion marks, and provision for the unemployed up 2.2 percent, at 60.2 billion marks.

Youth, family and health expenditures will be down 3.8 percent, at 16.5 billion marks. The savings on public sector workers were spread between several ministries, and no total figure was immediately available.

Countering opposition charges that he was out to dismantle the welfare system and depress demand, Mr. Stoltenberg said the government was pursuing a middle way, consolidating its finances without losing sight of overall economic needs.

Hans Apel, the budget policy spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, acknowledged the need for orderly finances but said that the government was going about its goal the wrong way. Mr. Apel said that government policy lacked initiatives in cut unemployment and stimulate private investment at a time when state investment was being reined in.

Mr. Stoltenberg said the economy had performed better than expected this year, with higher growth and lower joblessness than had been anticipated.

Real economic growth is now likely to be between .5 percent and 1 percent this year, he said, rising to 2.5 percent to 3 percent in 1984.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that unemployment this year was likely to average less than the 2.35 million people, or 9.7 percent of the work force, previously forecast and that inflation would average about 3 percent instead of the predieted 4 percent.

Nevertheless, he said, the government is budgeting for 2.5 million jobless, or 10.3 percent, next year, taking into account the slowness with which employment responds to economic recovery and a surge in the number of people coming onto the labor market for the first time.

The 1984 budget calls for net borrowing of 37 billion marks, Mr. Stoltenberg said, noting that borrowing in 1983 would undershoot the authorized level of nearly 41 billion marks.

The finance minister cited high international interest rates, arising from U.S. budgetary problems, as a possible threat to West Germany's upturn. But he added that the strong recovery under way in the United States would also stimulate the world economy.

Contradictions Emerge in Accounts of Airliner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several contradictions have emerged in the accounts of the downing of the Korean Air Lines passenger plane as given by United States and Soviet officials and in the transcript of conversations of the Soviet fighter pilots involved. These are the main points of cootradiction:

Navigational Lights — The Soviet Union has repeatedly said that the Korean airliner was flying in Soviet airspace without navigational lights. In the transcript of the Soviet pilots' conversatioo with Soviet ground control, the pilots refer three times to the airliner's blinking strobe lights. The United States has insisted the airliner was flying with its lights on.

Visibility — The Soviet Union says the incident occurred io "bad visibility." President Ronald Reagan said it was "a clear night with a half-moon."

Warning Shots — The Soviet Union insists that its pilots fired tracer bullets along the path of the airliner in an effort to persuade the Korean pilot to land. There is no mention of warning shots in the Soviet pilots' transcript. U.S. officials insist no warning shots were fired. Citing the pilots' transcript, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said there was no indication that a Soviet pilot tried to signal the airliner to land.

Communications — The Soviet Union has said the crew of the Korean airliner ignored efforts by the Soviet pilots to establish radio contact. In the Soviet pilots' transcript, one pilot says, "The target isn't responding to IFF." IFF stands for Identify, Friend or Foe. But Mrs. Kirkpatrick said there was no indication the Soviet pilots had made any attempt to communicate with the Korean plane.

Mr. Reagan said Soviet military planes were not equipped with the radio channel used internationally in times of distress because "that would make it easier for pilots who might want to defect."

The latest Soviet government statement released by Tass, the official Soviet press agency, said the Soviet planes tried to contact the Korean plane oo the international emergency frequency of 121.5 megacycles.

The Soviet government statement added, "Contrary to the false contention of the United States president, Soviet anti-aircraft defense fighter planes are fitted out with communications equipment in which this frequency is fixed."

■ **U.S. Denies Soviet Charge**

A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department denied a Soviet assertion that seven U.S. reconnaissance planes flew along the Soviet coastline on the day a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner, The New York Times reported from Washington.

The spokesman said Tuesday that the only U.S. military plane in the vicinity at that time was a U.S. Air Force RC-135 that President Reagan said had landed in Alaska an hour before the South Korean plane was shot down.

A spokesman for the U.S. Navy also denied that naval vessels had been just outside Soviet territorial waters at the time, as was reported by the Russians.

The Soviet assertions appeared in an account of the incident in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda.

The U.S. Navy spokesman said a U.S. destroyer and a frigate were in the region Tuesday to support the Japanese and South Korean search effort and that a U.S. Air Force and a navy plane had also been assigned to assist in the search.

UN Meeting Proclaims Palestinians Have Right to an Independent State

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — A United Nations conference proclaimed on Wednesday the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and an "independent state in Palestine."

The conference said in its closing declaration that political settlement of the Palestinian issue required UN Security Council guarantees for "peace and security among all states in the region, including the independent Palestinian state, within secure, international recognized borders."

However, the declaration, adopted without a formal vote, contained no explicit mention that Israel was entitled to the same guarantees.

The declaration avoided a statement that Jerusalem should be the Palestinian capital, as stated in the declaration of the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last September. But it said that the Fez statement, among other proposals, should serve as a guideline for a concerted international effort to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Delegates at the UN meeting said Syria had argued for tougher wording in closed-door drafting meetings. But they said that Arab moderates, led by Jordan and with the support of the Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, succeded in persuading the Syrians to accept a draft that the conference could accept by consensus.

Finland, Austria and Sweden, among the few West European countries to participate in the conference, wanted Israel's right to exist to be explicitly recognized but said they would accept the compromise. They had threatened to ask for a vote on the declaration and to abstain if it embodied hard-line Syrian amendments, delegates said.

The United States, like Israel, boycotted the 10-day conference on the ground that it was convened by the General Assembly under the pressure of PLO supporters to serve as a sounding board for "one-sided judgments."

The major Western powers sent only observers, a decision denounced by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, when he addressed the session during a 24-hour visit.

He accused the United States and other Western nations as having failed to "meet their obligations."

The final declaration said that a Middle East peace conference should be held with the participation of all parties and states concerned, including the PLO, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The conference also adopted an eight-page program of measures that all states were urged to take to "enable the Palestinian people to attain and exercise their rights in Palestine."

Among the proposed measures is the recognition of the PLO as the "representative of the Palestinian people" and the establishing of "appropriate relations" with the organization.

The declaration asks states to refrain from providing Israel with military, economic or political assistance but stops short of calling for mandatory sanctions.

Guatemala Viewed as Still Unstable After Coup

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — A month after the Guatemalan defense minister seized power, the political situation remains highly unstable, according to Guatemalans and Western diplomats.

The installatioo of General Oscar Mejia Victores as head of state restored the hierarchical command in the armed forces that was disrupted in the administration of the man he deposed, Brigadier General Efrain Rios Montt, and has been interpreted as a victory for senior commanders in the military.

But, it is noted, the victory may be only temporary because disaffection reportedly continues to run high among junior officers. Western diplomats said that junior officers had been planning a coup in early August and that General Mejia Victores and his supporters had made their move, in part, to head it off to avoid the more sweeping changes that might have followed.

As a result, aside from the departure of General Rios Montt, whose Protestant fundamentalism disenchanted many supporters, the coup has so far produced little substantive change in domestic or foreign policies.

"It was more a palace revolt than a government upheaval," a Western diplomat said.

General Mejia Victores has lifted the state of alarm, a modified form of martial law, that was imposed by General Rios Montt at the end of June, and Guatemalans say life has returned to normal. Secret tribunals set up by General Rios Montt last year to handle serious criminal cases were dissolved.

After at first promising to cancel or reduce a widely criticized 10-percent value-added tax on manufactured goods and services that went into effect Aug. 1, General Mejia Victores recently announced that the tax would remain in place until further notice.

General Mejia Victores, in a recent interview, said, "What is important is that the senior military commanders are behind me." Discounting the possibility of another coup, he added, "There is a consensus of support for the government."

The interview, the general's first with an American reporter since taking power, was conditioned on the submission of written questions in advance.

Reiterating a commitment he made just after assuming power, General Mejia Victores said the government would hold elections for a constituent assembly next summer. The assembly, in turn, will set a date for the election of a new civilian government and president, he said.

"I will transfer power to civilians," he said.

The United States, according to Reagan administration officials, is concerned that extreme-right political parties, including the Movement of National Liberation, headed by Mario Sandoval Alarcón, could gain power in elections because they are better organized and financed than other groups.

Junior officers, in addition in demanding an end to corruption in the military, have called for an earlier schedule for elections, a move that United States officials say would benefit Mr. Sandoval.

General Mejia Victores said he hoped that the United States would resume the military aid to Guatemala that was suspended by the Carter administration in 1977 because of human rights violations. The Reagan administration lifted a ban on the commercial sale of military spare parts to Guatemala, but Congress has refused in approve a resumption of security aid.

General Rios Montt, according to diplomats, has returned to private life. After the coup, he went into seclusion at his home in Guatemala City, but he appeared in public again two weeks ago at religious services conducted by the Church of the Word, a born-again Christian sect that has its headquarters in California.

The Battle of Quinby Creek: Residents vs. Police vs. Marijuana Growers

By Carol McGraw
Los Angeles Times Service

DENNY, California — When Pat Parsons looked out her window at 7:15 A.M., she could not believe her eyes — a convoy of pickup trucks was creeping into her pasture.

Frightened, she threw on her clothes and dashed out her back door across a clearing and into the forest. As she hid there, dozens of armed men, many dressed in camouflage clothing, climbed out of the vehicles.

"I was scared to death; I didn't know who they were," said Miss Parsons, 34, a former microbiologist.

As she fled through the trees to a neighbor's house, a large military helicopter roared low across the pines and landed in her yard.

When she returned to her ranch hours later, she found that the men had entered the house, rifled trunks, dresser drawers and family photo albums and had taken two government checks, mining claim documents and gold-weighing scales.

The lock on the gate had been broken, her livestock had stampeded, and the cattle had ruined some of the vegetables she was going to lay away for winter. Her yard was littered with soft-drink cans, candy-bar wrappers and styrofoam cups, she said. And scattered over her pasture like newly fallen snow were bits of marijuana leaves.

What she witnessed that Aug. 24 morning was the start of what the local residents were later to call the Battle of Quinby Creek, pitting the people of Denny against the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, a unique federal and state strike force.

The campaign, begun three weeks ago to stamp out the billion-dollar marijuana-growing business in 14 Northern California counties, already has conducted more than 100 raids such as the one at Denny.

Denny is not a town in the usual sense. It stretches for miles along the New River gorge, and the residents cling to the mountainside anywhere the land will allow them, more often than not on public land where the federal government forbids residences. The U.S. Forest Service considers them squatters, and some residents think the strike force is an attempt to get rid of them.

Many of Denny's 150 residents charge that the strike force nearly held the town bostage for two days.

They say that dozens of heavily armed law officers took over the school grounds, set up a roadblock and terrorized people in the countryside, chopped down tons of marijuana and hauled it away in helicopters and dump trucks.

Law-enforcement officials tell a different story. They deny that the town was terrorized or that there was anything other than highly professional conduct by authorities. They said the authorities uprooted 1,900 marijuana plants valued at $5.8 million, growing mostly on public land in and around the town. The raid netted 5,850 pounds (2,660 kilograms) of marijuana, according to officials, but no arrests were made.

The Trinity County Sheriff's Department said that it had a search warrant to enter Miss Parsons' house and that the confiscated checks and other personal property were returned to her.

Friday, the battle moved into the federal courts. A lawsuit filed in San Francisco on behalf of a number of Denny residents asks for an injunction against the program. It alleges that the government is using illegal surveillance methods, including spy satellites and is illegally using military personnel in the program.

"We would have had no objections if they came in looking for pot growers and acted professionally, but this was an act of military hooliganism," said Ron Sinoway, an attorney with the Civil Liberties Monitoring Project, an advocacy group that is a plaintiff in the suit along with the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws and the Denny residents.

Officials of the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting say the residents of Denny overreacted because the task force was so successful. And, they add, although the task force did not use firearms in Denny, someoo e in the forest fired at least seven shots as the trucks drove through the area.

The campaign conducted 122 raids in its first two weeks. Thirty-four arrests were made, and the task force uprooted and destroyed 15,000 plants, which officials estimate had a potential street value of $100 million.

Among the 27 federal and state agencies involved are the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Customs, the U.S. Marshal's Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, the California Department of Emergency Services, the California Department of Forestry, the California Highway Patrol and the California Air National Guard.

California is second only to Hawaii in marijuana cultivation, and because growers have not been actively policed recently, the business has grown to well over $1 billion a year.

Officials, while agreeing that not all the people in Denny are marijuana growers, say that they must go into the area well-armed and cautious because their opposition is armed and vicious.

They say that they have found sophisticated laser alarms, and grenades and dynamite attached to trip wires. Other devices are more primitive: bear traps, fish hooks on clear wire suspended at eye level from trees, and holes in the ground filled with sharp sticks.

The growers are protecting their crops against thieves, but law officers say that hikers and hunters who have innocently stumbled into marijuana gardens have been accosted by armed guards and their cars have been set afire and riddled with bullets.

Since the raids began Aug. 15, officials say, they have seized dozens of firearms, 40 sticks of dynamite, six attack dogs and some stolen property.

Settlers first came to Denny in the 1880s to work in the gold mines. The latest occupants are mostly retirees, people with summer homes and people who rejected city life in the 1960s and '70s. There is no television or radio, and propane and firewood are used for heating and conking.

"We resent being treated like criminals and having guns poked in our faces," said Denny's postmaster, Katherine Bauer, who lives with her 5-year-old son in one of the newer houses in the area.

When the task force entered town last week, she said, "It was like an armed state."

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TOMORROW

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Soviet Ears Are Tuned For Kremlin's Jet Story

Where Suspicion of Foreigners Is Way Of Life, Intruder Theory Is Plausible

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a country where secrecy, insecurity and suspicion of the outside world permeate all aspects of life, the explanations offered by the Kremlin about the South Korean airliner that was shot down Sept. 1 seem certain of widespread acceptance.

Although Russians reacted with incredulity and dismay on hearing that a civilian plane had been downed, the measured doses of official explanation — branding the plane a hostile intruder, attributing its fate to U.S. anti-Soviet aggression and mentioning challenges to Soviet sovereignty and prestige — have played to some of the strongest instincts nurtured by the Soviet state.

In a land where foreigners are viewed with deep distrust, where state frontiers are regarded as the front lines in an ideological struggle, the notion that any plane straying into Soviet airspace is probably hostile would be common.

The Soviet explanations steered the public away from the U.S. report that a Soviet pilot had shot down a civilian jumbo jet carrying 269 people — facts that have yet to be explicitly acknowledged by Moscow — and to the familiar patterns of Soviet-American rivalry.

The Soviet Union has volunteered only that its interceptors "stopped" an intruder after it had been followed and signaled, and that the pilot could have mistaken it for a U.S. RC-135 surveillance plane.

Virtually all the other information on which Moscow has built its case — the plane's course, the sensitivity of the zones it crossed, questions about why it strayed off course, its communications with the ground and the earlier passage of a spy plane — has been attributed to the West.

The device is common in the Soviet press and serves several purposes. One is to reduce the damage of foreign reports by releasing them gradually and with elaborate explanations that fit them into the developing official version.

Another is to reveal, at home and to the West, as few clues as possible about what Moscow knows.

In commentaries on disarmament, for example, the Soviet press invariably uses only Western designations for Soviet weapons, such as the SS-20, and only Western figures on opposing arsenals. The Soviet Union's own designations and figures are never published.

It is an obsession that Western experts on Soviet affairs say cannot be explained solely by the Kremlin's fixation on security nor by the Soviet Union's authoritarian tradition.

An equally compelling motive is the Communist state's intolerance of anything that challenges the official myth of an infallible, humanitarian and peace-loving ideology.

The usual charge against political dissidents is spreading "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," frequently abroad, as if disclosure of imperfections were treachery.

Other examples of the reluctance to display failures abound. For the last two years the Soviet statistical office has simply stopped publishing harvest figures rather than admit that grain crops have been poor.

Similarly, figures on infant mortality, believed to be much higher than in developed countries, have disappeared from Soviet publications.

Domestic disasters are almost never reported unless the death toll is so high that some limited accounting is unavoidable.

There is also an almost paranoic distrust of foreigners. Foreign radio broadcasts are jammed, and possession of Western publications or unsanctioned contacts with foreigners are regarded as evidence of disloyalty.

Newspaper exposés of dissidents routinely note that the people involved had met with foreigners and had foreigners' names in their address books.

Soviet citizens who are allowed to visit the West must undergo thorough security checks and usually have to demonstrate their loyalty and good intentions by first visiting at least two Soviet-bloc countries.

The notion that visiting foreigners are suspect or that Russians going abroad must be carefully screened is so ingrained that many Soviet people would be instinctively suspicious of the very fact that a plane strayed across their border.

The attitude extends to situations Westerners find bizarre. One U.S. scholar who recently visited several institutes in Moscow found two of them developing identical sociological data, and he asked a researcher why he simply did not borrow the studies from the other institute.

The researcher explained that such studies were routinely classified and, if he withdrew them from the other institute, his personnel file would reflect that he had had access to secret documents. He then might lose his clearance for foreign travel.

40 Die, 60 Are Injured In Ghanaian Accident

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana — Forty persons are believed to have been killed and about 60 were seriously injured in an accident involving a truck carrying passengers and a bus, the police said Wednesday.

The accident occurred Tuesday near Nsawam, about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Accra. The police and workers from a nearby prison were still freeing victims from the wreckage Wednesday, reports said.

The Associated Press

South Koreans at the Congress Palace in Madrid protested Wednesday against Russia for downing the airliner.

Gromyko Charges 747 Was on Duty for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

such a measure would in some cases harm Western airlines, which find the Moscow route profitable because business travelers to the Soviet Union almost invariably choose their own airline rather than Aeroflot, the Soviet carrier.

In Copenhagen, Scandinavian Air System pilots declared Wednesday a 60-day boycott of all flights to the Soviet Union, starting Monday, an SAS spokesman said. In London, the British Air Line Pilots Association announced it was instructing its members not to fly to Moscow, starting Friday.

The moves follow calls for a 60-day ban on flights to Moscow by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations. The Canadian government had already imposed a 60-day ban on flights to Canada by Aeroflot.

In Paris, the French airline pilots union said it would boycott Air France flights to Moscow for 60 days starting Monday unless the French government obtained Soviet guarantees of their safety.

West German airline pilots joined the call for an international 60-day ban on flights to Moscow. But a spokesman for Lufthansa, which flies 10 times a week to Moscow and Leningrad, said any cancellation of the service would violate a 1971 civil aviation agreement between Bonn and Moscow. The company itself could not take such a step without first consulting the federal government, he said.

A crowd of about 60 Koreans chanted "Russians murderers" Wednesday outside the Madrid conference center.

■ **Rallies in South Korea**

Hundreds of thousands of South Koreans rallied across the country Wednesday to denounce the Soviet Union, while President Chun Doo Hwan accused the Soviet government of the "double crime" of shooting down an unarmed airliner and covering up its "inhumane act," The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

The largest of the meetings Wednesday was in Seoul, where more than 100,000 people attended a memorial service for the victims.

India, Pressed to React To Plane Debacle, Fails To Mention Soviet Role

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — After a week of waiting and criticism from opposition leaders, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued its first substantive reaction Wednesday to the downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet jet fighter, but it neither mentioned the Soviet Union by name nor criticized it explicitly for shooting down the plane.

The government statement issued Wednesday night expressed "shock" over the incident and said it "deeply deplored" the loss of lives.

Western diplomats in New Delhi indicated the low-key reaction may have been linked to a visit this week to the Soviet Union, India's major arms supplier, by the foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao. He was meeting in Moscow with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, to discuss issues expected at a United Nations General Assembly session that Mrs. Gandhi will address on Sept. 28.

Unlike the leaders of a number of nonaligned nations, Mrs. Gandhi herself made no comment.

The opposition Janata Party called Wednesday on Mrs. Gandhi to "clearly and categorically" denounce an "act of barbarism" by the Soviet Union.

On Friday, a day after the plane disappeared over the Sea of Japan, a spokesman for the ministry of external affairs had said that the full facts were not known and that "versions of the incident vary."

While expressing India's regret over the loss of life, the spokesman said, "We hope it is not true that the plane was shot down, especially as it was a civilian plane with passengers."

In Moscow Monday, Foreign Minister Rao said he did not want to add to the earlier government statement in view of the new disclosures that a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane was flying in the vicinity at the same time.

The statement Wednesday said the facts of the incident still had not been clearly established. It continued: "We do not understand how the [Korean] plane was so long off course, nor how it could not have been identified as a civilian aircraft."

India called on the international community to urgently address itself to removing the causes of mistrust and confrontation between nations, saying that in such an atmosphere "there is always a risk of even an error leading to a calamity."

Subramaniam Swamy, deputy leader of the Janata Party in Parliament, said the United States had uncovered "impeccable evidence" to prove that the downing of the civilian airliner was "a deliberate decision of the Soviet military command."

India has abstained on motions condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Last week, during UN debate on the situation in Chad, India refrained from referring to Libya as an aggressor, the position of the U.S. delegation.

Congressional Outrage Over Airliner Seen Strengthening Reagan's Hand

By Helen Dewar and T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The furor over the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean airliner has at least temporarily strengthened President Ronald Reagan's hand in dealing with Congress on military and related issues, a broad array of Republican and Democratic lawmakers say.

But some questioned whether Congress would translate its outrage into a new surge in military spending, and most said any long-term, fundamental shifts in congressional attitudes were likely to hinge more on future Soviet behavior than on the airliner incident.

Congress faces votes on several major military measures shortly after it returns from its five-week summer recess Monday. Included are a conference report on the military authorization bill and the military appropriations bill, both of which involve the controversial MX missile.

The Senate also faces a nuclear freeze resolution, and several senators, including William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, and some Republicans, said prospects for the resolution appear even dimmer.

Among about 15 legislators who were interviewed Monday, mostly members of defense-related committees of the House and Senate, a vast majority voiced support for the president's handling of the airliner incident, especially his emphasis on an international response.

They were ambivalent as to how Congress should respond to the killing Monday of two more U.S. Marines in Lebanon, where two others died last week. Some said the administration should consider seeking authorization under the War Powers Act for continued deployment of U.S. forces there, but few appeared willing to initiate congressional action on their own.

It was generally agreed that the Democratic-controlled House, where some key military issues have been decided by relatively close votes, is likely to feel more of an impact from the Korean jet incident than the Republican-controlled Senate, where Mr. Reagan has a comfortable margin on most military issues.

Several lawmakers, including the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on defense, said they believe that support for the MX will be stronger than before the Soviet attack on the airliner.

"That's a big, visible vote and you can say, 'Well, I got back at the Russians, I voted for this MX,'" said Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense.

Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska and chairman of the Senate panel, said he thought funds for the MX would be approved by roughly the same 17-vote margin by which the Senate voted to authorize the missile in July. Mr. Stevens had said previously that he thought the MX money would be approved by one or two votes.

As for military spending in general, "the effect will be that it probably will cause the defense budget to be a bloated mess again," Mr. Addabbo said.

"There's no logic to it," he said, "but I would imagine people are going to try to fool the American people by voting for some big defense projects and saying they're getting back at the Russians. You don't fool the Russians, because they read these technical journals, and they know the money is going into planes that don't fly and ships that don't work."

"It obviously strengthens the president's hand for about 30 days," said Senator Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana and a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. "The question is: how much longer?"

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and key figure in marshaling Democratic support for the MX, agreed that Mr. Reagan's position on both defense and arms control, including the MX, will be strengthened for the short run.

But, Mr. Aspin noted sardonically, Congress "has an institutional memory of about six months."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Unions Order Election Inquiry

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — Britain's Trades Union Congress ordered an investigation Wednesday into the causes of the crushing electoral defeat in June of the Labor Party.

The Trades Union Council told its new general council — elected Tuesday in a swing to the right — to prepare a major report on how the movement had lost the support of its own members. Speaker after speaker reminded the annual union conference that fewer than half of the union members in Britain voted for the Labor Party.

A key phrase in the motion called for "an objective appraisal of the policies themselves," wording that will give rightists on the general council a mandate to steer the congress way from the leftist stances that the voters rejected.

Man Strips, Tosses Leaflets in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — A man appeared on the roof of a 10-story building opposite the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Wednesday, stripped to his underpants and tossed leaflets into the street, American diplomats said.

The unidentified man was taken away by a Soviet rescue team after about 25 minutes, according to the diplomats. The man was presumed to be a protester, but all his leaflets had disappeared by the time the diplomats crossed the street to get one.

The diplomats said they had no idea what the man wanted. It was not known how the man reached the roof of the building, which is on one of Moscow's busiest streets.

Top IRA Officer Reported to Defect

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army in Belfast was reported to be in disarray Wednesday, with its deputy commander having turned informer after his arrest on the word of another guerrilla defector, an authoritative security source reported.

The source identified the latest police informer as Robert Lean, 47, executive officer of the Provisional IRA's Belfast Brigade. The source said Mr. Lean was arrested last week at his home in Belfast's Ballymurphy district after another IRA informer, William Skelly, implicated him in the 1981 murder of a police officer in a rocket attack in Belfast.

"He's one of the biggest fish we've caught," the source said. "He's named a lot of names, some of them very senior people in the Provisional IRA." Police spokesmen declined official comment on the report, but they confirmed that 17 persons suspected of being IRA activists, three of them women, were rounded up in dawn raids Tuesday after Mr. Lean named them and a score of other activists.

Transport Strike Slows Dublin Voting

DUBLIN (AP) — A nationwide public transportation strike in Dublin slowed voting Wednesday in a referendum on whether to make a ban on abortion a part of the constitution.

All main city bus services were halted and train schedules were disrupted by the walkout of 16,000 workers of the state-run CIE transportation network. The workers are demanding a 20-percent pay increase that CIE has rejected.

Poll officials reported a "very low turnout" because of the strike, but light balloting had been expected because of confusion over what the referendum is about and because many voters believe it is unnecessary and divisive. The goal of the constitutional amendment is to block Parliament or the Supreme Court from legalizing abortion in the future.

OAU Calls Meeting on Western Sahara

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopa (Reuters) — Delegates from African nations are to meet Sept. 17 to 19 in Addis Ababa for talks on resolving the conflict in the Western Sahara, where fighting has reportedly escalated recently, the Organization of African Unity secretariat said Wednesday.

The meeting was called by the organization's chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, who invited delegations from Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania to attend.

The warring factions in the conflict, Morocco and the Polisario Front, have also been invited. Polisario guerrillas, supported by Libya and Algeria, have been fighting Moroccan forces for control of the former Spanish colony for more than seven years.

For the Record

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — An armed forces commission studying Argentina's defeat in the war over the Falkland Islands has completed its report and will present it to the ruling junta next week, government sources said Wednesday.

PARIS (UPI) — Armenians claimed responsibility for a bomb attack Wednesday against a French Embassy vehicle in Tehran that injured two of its passengers, the French Foreign Ministry said.

PARIS (UPI) — The scheduled seventh launching of the Ariane rocket Sept. 15 from the site at Kourou, French Guiana, has been postponed for at least a week because of problems with the satellite it was to transport into space, the European Space Agency announced Wednesday.

Russians Seek Glen Cove Damages

The Associated Press

GLEN COVE, New York — The Soviet government wants $29,000 for damage allegedly caused by demonstrators who broke through police lines and stormed its compound here to protest the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean airliner.

Gerald Giordano, police commissioner in Glen Cove, a New York City suburb, said Tuesday that the Russians notified him of their intention to file a claim for repairs to a surveillance camera, fences and the lawn surrounding the 36-acre (about 15-hectare) estate, called Killenworth.

"If they're asking us for the money," said Mayor Alan Parente, "I can assure you we will not pay it." Mr. Parente added that he thinks the U.S. State Department should pay for extra police protection being provided at the Soviet compound.

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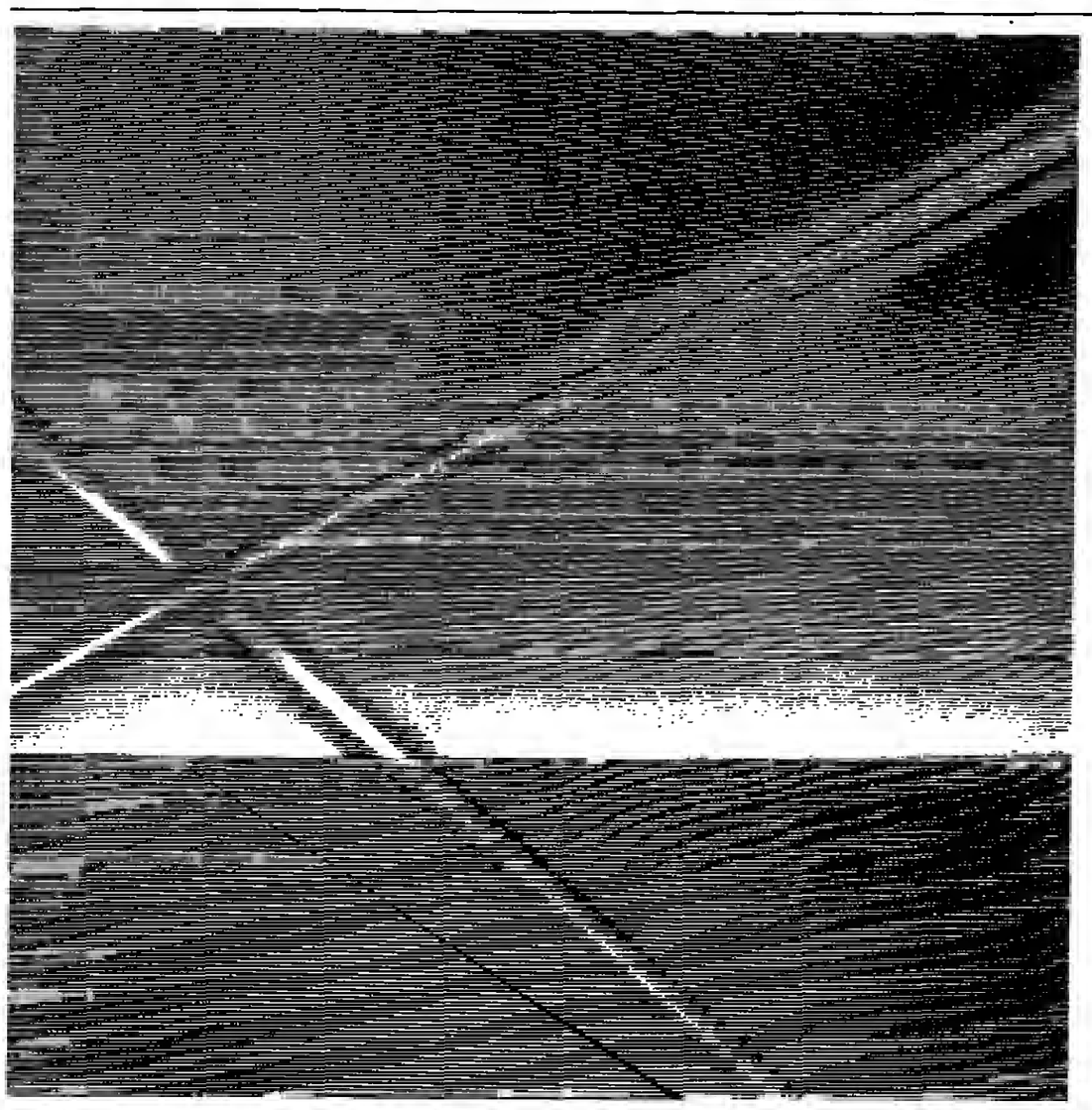

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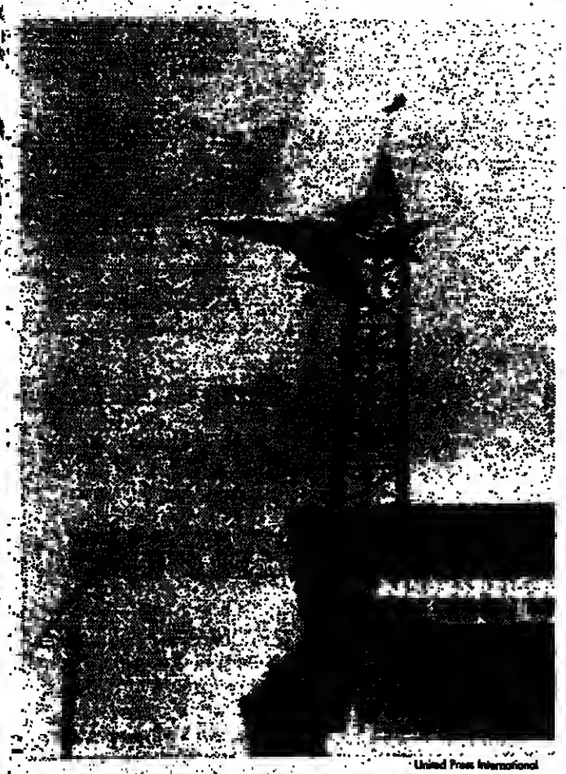
A Spectrum of Forces Share Beirut's Battlefields

Besides Army and Peacekeepers, Factions in Lebanon's Fragmented Society Field Militias

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lebanon, whose many sectarian and political factions have feuded for decades and fought a civil war in 1975-76, remains an arena for a variety of military and paramilitary forces.

Those caught up in the current warfare in and around Beirut include the following:



United Press International

A French Super Etendard fighter-bomber flew over Beirut on Wednesday after French peacekeepers were killed.

• *Multinational Peacekeeping Force.* This was formed a year ago with 2,000 troops from the United States, France and Italy for the purpose of overseeing the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters from Beirut last August and September. It originally was to have been disbanded 30 days after the PLO's departure.

The multinational force now has grown to about 5,350 troops — 1,200 U.S. marines, 2,050 Italian and 2,000 French troops and a 97-man British squadron. In a support role off the coast but not part of the force, the United States has a 1,900-man Marine task force and several vessels and the French have the aircraft carrier Foch.

When the multinational force was formed, the U.S. State Department said it would "operate in and around the Beirut area" and would "take up positions and operate from locations determined by mutual agreement between various national contingents and the Lebanese Armed Forces."

• Lebanese Army. Lebanon has rebuilt its army largely from scratch after it broke apart during the 1975-76 civil war. On paper, it has about 24,000 troops, but most analysts put its fighting strength at much less. Colonel Arthur Fintel of the U.S. Army, in charge of the American effort to rebuild the Lebanese Army, said recently that it could field 14,000 men in tactical units plus 10,000 in support units.

Colonel Fiotel has cited as the army's weaknesses its lack of experienced officers, poor logistical support and bad use of equipment. The United States is spending $150 million to train and equip the army and in the past year has sold it machine guns, 34 M-48 tanks and 107 armored personnel carriers.

About 60 percent of the enlisted men are Moslem and 40 percent are Christian. The officer corps has more Christians, ranging from a 70-30 ratio among majors to a 50-50 ratio in the top ranks. The army has no draft and relies on volunteers.

• *Lebanese Forces.* This is the largest Christian militia, of which about 80 percent is from the rightist Phalangist Party. Although it was headed by his slain brother Bashir, President Amin Gemayel has no direct control over the Lebanese Forces militia and his ties with it have been ambiguous.

The Lebanese Forces has a standing militia of about 10,000 plus about 15,000 reservists, and operates on an annual budget of about $190 million. This amount is raised by taxes in some areas it controls, which include East Beirut, coastal sections north of the capital, northern and southern mountains and areas to central and southern Lebanon.

Press reports say the Lebanese Forces got $15 million worth of captured PLO arms from Israel and now have 50 to 60 tanks, heavy and long-range artillery and armored personnel carriers.

• Druze. This breakaway sect of Islam is a traditional enemy of the Christians. The Druze make up about 10 percent of Lebanon's population. They are concentrated to villages in the Chuf mountains southeast of Beirut and also live in mountainous areas northeast of the capital and sections of southern Lebanon.

The militia, allied with leftist Moslem militias and communist groups, has an estimated 4,000 fighters. Those in the Chuf are heavily armed, largely by Syria. According to Phalangists, the Druze also have been aided by Israel.

• Amal. This is both a leftist party and the militia of the Shiite Moslems, who make up about 30 percent of Lebanon's population. It claims to take no foreign support, existing solely from contributions, but Western diplomats say it gets arms from Syria and Iran and support from the Soviet Union.

Amal, which controls sections of southern coastal Lebanon, West Beirut and suburban areas, and Baalbek in eastern Lebanon, says it has 100,000 militiamen; Western diplomats say it has fewer than 10,000 trained troops. It has surface-to-surface missiles, mortars, long-range artillery and truck-mounted guns.

• Mourabitoun. The militia of the Sunni Moslems, who also make up about 30 percent of the country's population, has its headquarters to West Beirut and is also active south of the capital.

It has about 5,000 militiamen and is heavily armed, with Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles, rocket launchers and tanks. Mourabitoun spokesmen say these were bought on the international black market, but some analysts believe they came from departing PLO fighters last year.

• Syrians. The Arab League formed an Arab Deterrent Force in 1976 to end Lebanon's civil war and the force was made up largely of Syrian Army troops. Twenty-five thousand to 35,000 are still there, most of them in the Bekaa Valley and in northern Lebanon, including Tripoli. Last week the Lebanese government formally asked the Arab League to withdraw the deterrent force.

• Palestinians. Only a small number of Palestinian forces remain in Lebanon since the PLO evacuation. About 6,000 are in the Bekaa Valley, with Syrian-backed factions fighting factions loyal to Yasser Arafat, and 2,000 are in the Tripoli area.

France Threatens Strike Against Beirut Militias

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Ronald Reagan remains reluctant to expand the Marines' mission in a way that would have them move actively against the combatants.

Since the new outbreak of intense fighting began in Lebanon last week, U.S. officials have said privately that Syria has been arming and encouraging dissident Lebanese factions under its influence to attack government forces.

Although the State Department said Tuesday that it has no evidence of Syrian involvement in the latest attack Tuesday in which two U.S. marines were killed, White House officials, who declined to be identified, said they believe the Syrians have had a direct role in fomenting the fighting.

Israel also has warned Syria not to get directly involved in the Druze-Christian battle in the Chuf mountains. But it said Wednesday, it will stay out of the fighting unless its borders are threatened.

The Christian Phalangist radio said Wednesday the Syrians, who have maintained forces in Lebanon since they helped end the civil war in 1976, have moved their headquarters closer to Beirut from the Bekaa Valley.

A source close to President Amin Gemayel said that Lebanon has asked the four nations in the international peacekeeping force — the United States, France, Britain and Italy — to increase their 5,350-man force.

The source, who spoke to Reuters on the condition he not be identified, said there were plans for the new troops to man the front line with Syrian forces near the town of Sofar, 15 miles east of Beirut.

There were fresh diplomatic moves Wednesday to end the fighting, including contacts between King Fahd of Saudia Arabia and Mr. Gemayel, as well as Saudi talks with Syria, officials said.

Italy is trying to promote talks between the factions, and an envoy of Mr. Gemayel met Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome.

Mr. Craxi's office said Tuesday night that the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, had agreed to come to Rome for talks. No date was given.

Turkey Announces Deal To Buy, Produce F-16s

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkey has decided to purchase and eventually manufacture U.S. F-16 fighters for the modernization of its air force, the Defense Ministry announced Wednesday.

The deal involves the acquisition of 160 planes at a cost of $4 billion over 10 years. The F-16 produced by General Dynamics won out after stiff competition against the F-18 made by Northrop and McDonnell Douglas. Some of the planes are to be purchased outright and the rest made in Turkey with Turkish producers providing some of the parts, informed sources said.

The cost of the General Dynamics offer was $1 billion less than the $5-billion deal proposed by the manufacturers of the F-18, the sources reported. Turkey is to finance $2.5 billion of the cost through U.S. military assistance over the next 10 years, the sources said.

They added that $500 million would be provided by General Dynamics from "offset trade" of Turkish commodities abroad.

A brief ministry announcement said the choice was relayed officially to the U.S. government on Monday. The announcement said further studies and talks on the matter would be completed within three months.

U.S. officials have emphasized in the past that the Turkish Air Force equipment, mostly planes from Korean War, is obsolete and in need of modernization if Turkey is to discharge its functions properly as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Originally, Turkey had sought a larger deal of 300 aircraft, but it had to reduce the number because of financing problems.

Nicaraguan Ship Reports 'Threat' From U.S. Forces

United Press International

MANAGUA. — Sandinist officials accused the United States on Wednesday of using warplanes and a Navy frigate to harass a Nicaraguan merchant ship, forcing its captain to disclose the vessel's cargo.

Captain Daniel Rossman, skipper of the merchant vessel Nicaraso, told the official New Nicaragua News Agency that the incident took place off the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua during four days at the end of August.

"I was forced to change my course due to the threat of the United States warplanes, as well as naval units," he said. Captain Rossman said he was forced to detail his cargo, his port of origin and his destination by radio.

Athens Protests Bonn Extraditions

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece, through its ambassador in Bonn, has issued a verbal protest over West Germany's extradition to Turkey of 36 political refugees, it was announced in Athens.

The Foreign Ministry said it was "surprised to be informed of the extradition of 36 Turkish fighters for democracy." It added that "the Greek government, the members of which have recently experienced the struggle against dictatorship, expresses its deep concern over the repeated extradition of Turkish democrats, and considers that this act offends Europe's democratic traditions as well as the need for respect of elementary human rights and democratic liberties, including that of political asylum."

Greece has repeatedly rejected Turkish demands that political refugees who fled to Athens be extradited on the ground that they were guilty of terrorist acts. About 550 Turks have fled to Greece since the imposition of dictatorship in Turkey. All have been granted asylum.

The Associated Press

Secretary Weinberger in Panama with Brigadier General Fred Woerner, left, deputy commander of U.S. Southern Command. He saw U.S. troops in jungle warfare training.

Weinberger Inspects 'Pacification' Effort in Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger inspected on Wednesday a U.S.-supported military "pacification" program, aimed at clearing leftist guerrillas from eastern El Salvador.

Mr. Weinberger flew to El Salvador from Panama City early in the morning, then went by helicopter to San Vicente, 41 miles (66 kilometers) east of San Salvador, the capital.

He was accompanied by Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American Affairs, and Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

The pacification program, financed and advised by the United States, is similar to one used by U.S. armed forces during the war in Vietnam.

About 3,000 Salvadoran government soldiers, many of them trained by U.S. advisers, repelled rebel forces here in June and July. Since then, "reconstruction" teams have been repairing the war wreckage and encouraging displaced peasants to return and till their land.

On Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger visited U.S. troops training in a muddy rain forest in Panama and accused the Soviet Union of "enforcing the law of the jungle" in shooting down a South Korean airliner.

The secretary donned a camouflage helmet and combat boots for a field tour at the jungle warfare school at Fort Sherman in Panama and picked his way along a muddy jungle trail to watch U.S. soldiers fire at decoys and practice advancing through the heavy undergrowth.

6 Officers Still Jailed in Zimbabwe

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe departed Wednesday night for a visit to the United States, leaving unresolved the case of six white air force officers imprisoned despite their recent acquittals on charges that they helped sabotage Zimbabwean airplanes.

Mr. Mugabe's departure occurred after a week of intense but so far unsuccessful efforts by Western diplomats to free the officers, whose rearrest has intensified feelings of antagonism between blacks and the white minority in Zimbabwe and evoked some of the racial hatred of the days before the nation became independent.

According to informed sources, the British ambassador, Martin Ewans, met privately with Mr. Mugabe on Friday to seek the release of the officers, four of whom hold dual British-Zimbabwean citizenship. Mr. Ewans also delivered a personal message from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

U.S. diplomats have also had several sessions to Harare with Zimbabwean officials over what the State Department characterized as the "importance with which we view the rule of law."

But, so far, reactions of both the United States and Britain, which are Zimbabwe's main suppliers of foreign aid, have been muted. Sources said there has been no direct reference to a cutoff or reduction in aid for fear that such a threat would only create a negative response from the Zimbabweans.

"People here are very sensitive on issues of national sovereignty," said a diplomat, who suggested that London or Washington could prove less understanding if no accord were reached soon.

"There's no direct threat" of an aid cutoff, he said, "but this does bring everything into question. It would be extremely difficult for us to make a case for further aid."

Poland Charges Policemen, Doctors In Slaying of Solidarity Supporter

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Polish authorities have charged two policemen, two doctors and an undisclosed number of ambulance attendants in connection with the beating death of an 18-year-old Solidarity supporter, the official news agency PAP said Wednesday.

The death of Grzegorz Przemyk on May 12 touched off a wave of anti-police sentiment in Poland, and his funeral on May 19 attracted 20,000 mourners.

A report from the prosecutor's office, distributed by PAP, said police had acted correctly in detaining Mr. Przemyk in central Warsaw. It did not identify those charged by name or specify the charges against them.

The report said Mr. Przemyk and a companion had been detained by police in Warsaw's Castle Square, because they appeared to be drunk, and taken to a police station, where Mr. Przemyk allegedly refused to show his identification papers.

Mr. Przemyk was "behaving aggressively," the report said, at one point grabbing a policeman's truncheon. He was transferred by ambulance to a first aid station and treated briefly in the psychiatric section, the prosecutor's report said.

"Several versions concerning the time and place when Przemyk was injured emerged during the investigation," the report said. "Evidence collected so far makes it possible to assume that Przemyk received injuries both at the police station and in the first aid station."

The week before Mr. Przemyk's death, his mother, Barbara Sadowska, a poet and an outspoken supporter of the banned Solidarity labor union, was beaten by plainclothes police. Mrs. Sadowska, a volunteer in a church-sponsored committee to aid the families of jailed Solidarity members, was beaten when the undercover policemen broke into St. Martin's Church to raid the committee's offices.

Authorities have admitted that the police broke in but have not offered a full public explanation.

The prosecutor's report said that charges brought against the two policemen in connection with Mr. Przemyk's death should stop accusations of a cover-up.

"The slandering and false campaign launched by anti-socialist centers abroad and in Poland, presenting Przemyk's death as revenge for the political activities of his mother, and efforts to convince society that the incident would be hushed up must arouse opposition in light of the facts presented above," the report said.

Police in Pakistan Break Up Protest

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan — Police used tear gas and batons and arrested about 60 demonstrators Wednesday to break up an anti-government rally by several thousand people in the south Pakistan town of Hyderabad, opposition sources said.

An official spokesman later put the number of arrests in the Hyderabad region at 33. President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was quoted Wednesday as saying that the situation was under control.

The opposition sources said at least 35 persons were injured in the demonstration, which they said was attacked by stone-throwing supporters of General Zia. Several hundred women held a separate anti-government march in Hyderabad on Wednesday and protest rallies were held in at least six other towns in Sind province as part of a civil disobedience campaign.

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U.S. Envoy in Salvador Minimizes Rebel Attack

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said he does oot see the recent guerrilla attack on San Miguel, the country's third largest city, as a setback in efforts to reach a political settlement of the Salvadoran civil war.

"San Miguels are bound to happen," said Mr. Pickering, who has been in El Salvador for less than a week. "In all wars, guerrilla wars, national wars, world wars, talk of peace is also accompanied by fighting even though that may be reprehensible in the minds of mankind."

Further delays in the country's presidential election could be a problem, he said.

An early, broad-based election for president has been a main goal of U.S. policy in El Salvador. It was originally to have been held in Marcb but is oow tentatively scheduled for December.

Officials have repeatedly said the election ought to be postponed until next year or 1985. They blame the delay on the Salvadorans' slowness in approving a new constitution, incomplete election preparations, objections to balloting during harvest time and damage caused by the rebels.

The United States has kept pressing for the election but most Salvadoran politicians are now opposed to it.

At the same time, both the United States and the Salvadoran governments are also attempting to persuade the leftist insurgents to participate in elections. Some politicians cite this as another reason to put off the vote for president.

Rebel leaders, who have started a new military offensive, have said they will oot take part in elections and have asked instead that a provisional government be organized that would include the left.

The hope of a negotiated settlement seemed to dim somewhat Tuesday with publication of an advertisement by the country's Political Commission, which is headed by the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, denouncing the guerrillas for their attack on San Miguel Saturday.

"This openly hostile attitude of the extreme left front," said the advertisement, "shows once again their bad faith and their intentions in regard to a peaceful solution."

The statement, which was published in the two morning newspapers in San Salvador, did not rule out a second meeting between the Salvadoran Peace Commission and guerrilla representatives, who met in Bogotá last week.

"We haven't said no to a second meeting," said Francisco Quinonez, the head of the Peace Commission.

The leftists have said that if they are to negotiate from a position of strength they must continue their military operations.

"All I can say," Mr. Pickering said, "is that in any negotiating process that has ever achieved success, the initial opening positions were never carried through to the final position. There is always give and take."

As ambassador, Mr. Pickering succeeds Deane R. Hinton, who was replaced in June when President Ronald Reagan made changes in his Latin American advisers and representatives.

Before being assigned to El Salvador, Mr. Pickering was ambassador to Nigeria.

Thomas R. Pickering

Former Military Chief Quits Panama's Presidential Race

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — General Rubèn Dario Paredes has withdrawn from Panama's presidential campaign, less than a month after he resigned as commander of the Panamanian National Guard, the nation's military, to enter the race. He had been considered a frontrunner in the campaign for the election next May in which Panamanians are to vote directly for president for the first time in 15 years.

General Paredes, 49, indicated in a statement broadcast Tuesday by national television that he did not think he could unify the country. He suggested his campaign might be tied too closely to the national guard, where he served for 26 years.

Referring to his national guard career, he said, "If I had won the elections it perhaps would have been more for that than for my own merits, and if I lost, the national guard would be losing."

He said he was withdrawing "to ease the way for those who continue with the determination to forge the great national unity."

Also on Tuesday, President Ricardo de la Espriella named Oydeen Ortega, a leftist, as the country's new foreign minister. Mr. Ortega said the country's policies would not change.

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U.S. Admits It Counted Too Many Hispanics, But Doesn't Know Why

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

BATESVILLE, Mississippi — According to the Census Bureau, there are 374 Hispanic people in Panola County, a sparsely settled area of small towns, farms, lakes and woods.

Yet a visitor who came here in search of them could find only one family with a Spanish surname in Batesville, the largest population center. And several local leaders who know the county well said there was no evidence of that many people of Spanish descent.

The Census Bureau has confirmed that it overcounted the number of Hispanics in areas throughout the nation where they have rarely been found in the past.

The overcount, while relatively small compared with the total numbers nationally, created a misimpression among demographers that the nation's fastest-growing minority had established a foothold almost everywhere in the United States.

Because of the rise in ethnic pride and the search for ancestral roots, the Census Bureau has set up a special division to try to classify the country's diverse population by national origin as well as by race. The 1980 census was the first that sought to determine the ancestry of every American.

The responses indicate that many Americans do not know where they came from. For example, in a preliminary but thorough survey the bureau conducted in 1979, 11 million people said they were of English descent only. But in the 1980 census twice that number, 23 million, gave the same response, a difference that could have come about because people were confused or were responding to oral questions in 1979 and written questions in 1980.

Panola County reflects some of the problems encountered by the Census Bureau. Like hundreds of others, it is growing on the strength of its recreational facilities, its easy access to a metropolis — Memphis, Tennessee — and its job opportunities in small factories. The 1980 census data indicated that such places were beginning to become more diverse as Hispanic people moved in.

But what happened, according to a special study by the Census Bureau, was that in many cases blacks and whites alike mistakenly checked a Hispanic subgroup on the census forms.

The bureau issued a report in June on its findings, based on the long census form that went to one in five households. It showed that 52 percent had claimed one ancestry, 31 percent had claimed two or more, 6 percent had said they were "American" or "United States," 10 percent had not answered, and 1 percent had given a religion or other explanation.

As expected, English, German, Irish, Afro-American, French, Italian, Scottish, Polish, Mexican, American Indian and Dutch, in that order, were the most common ancestry groups.

But bureau officials conceded that the results were subject to large errors, not only because of confusion but also because many people were apparently guessing about their heritage.

On the short form that went to the entire population, the bureau asked: "Is this person of Spanish-Hispanic origin or descent?" There were five possible answers: "No (not Spanish-Hispanic). Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano. Yes, Puerto Rican. Yes, Cuban. Yes, other Spanish-Hispanic."

In states such as California, Texas, Florida, New York and Illinois, where there are substantial Hispanic populations, the bureau's study found no overreporting. But in areas such as Mississippi, where Hispanic people are rare, the number reported was frequently far in excess of those actually there.

"Apparently many people did not know what a Mexican-American was, spotted the 'Amer.' on the form and marked it," said Edward W. Fernandez, chief of the ethnic and Spanish statistics branch of the bureau, "even though we had American abbreviated and squeezed in between Mexican and Chicano."

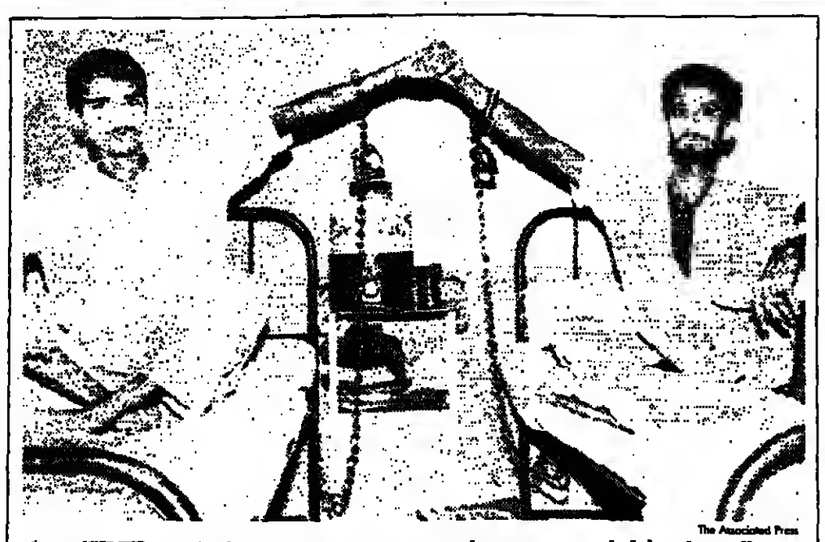
The bureau is trying to decide on possible revisions in its procedures, such as the types of questions to be asked.

The best estimate, officials said, is that 275,000 non-Hispanic people nationwide said they were of Mexican origin, about 3.2 percent of the estimated 8.7 million people of Mexican heritage in the United States. But the Census Bureau decided that it was not worth the money or effort to find the precise figure, especially since the census is more than three years old.

So Panola County's mostly nonexistent Hispanic people, including 300 purported Mexicans, remain on the books while the community remains virtually without Hispanic influence.

A young woman answered the door at the home of Jesse Delgado near downtown Batesville and said the family had come from Spain many years ago. Were there other Spanish-speaking families in the community?

"No," she replied in perfect English. "We are the only ones."



The Associated Press

SHACKLED — Anti-government protesters who were wounded by the police are chained to their hospital beds in Sind province, Pakistan. Mukhitar Ali, left, and Sheer Mohammed were shot Saturday in Moro, where seven policemen and five demonstrators were killed. It was the worst clash since the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy began a civil disobedience campaign Aug. 14 against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Judge Grants Asylum to Pretoria Foe, Citing Danger If U.S. Deported Him

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Dennis Brutus, an anti-apartheid poet and activist, has been granted political asylum in the United States by a judge who said Mr. Brutus's life would be in danger if he were forced to return to his home country, Zimbabwe.

Irving Schwartz, an immigration law judge, agreed with almost every point of Mr. Brutus's defense against the deportation order the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service first brought against him almost three years ago. Mr. Brutus's lawyers had contended his life was in danger from South African security forces who might seek him out because of his vocal opposition to Pretoria's race laws.

Mr. Schwartz said the evidence presented by Mr. Brutus's lawyers at a hearing this summer showed that South Africa "clearly" seeks out its enemies and mobilizes squads that "go in and commit mayhem or murder or even kidnapping."

Mr. Brutus, 58, a tenured professor of English at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, called the judge's decision "a political victory in the fight against racism." Samuel Der-Yeghiayan, chief legal officer for the immigration service, said the agency has the right to appeal the decision within 10 days. The judge's ruling otherwise seems to bring to an end Mr. Brutus's complicated immigration troubles.

During the past 20 years Mr. Brutus has been in the forefront of the effort to ostracize South Africa from international sports competitions because of its discriminatory race laws, which deny fundamental freedoms to the 25 million black, mixed and Asian people who form a majority of the country's population. Since 1964, South African teams have been barred from the Olympics and other major international sports events, in part because of Mr. Brutus's efforts.

Mr. Schwartz said that Mr. Brutus "has made himself hated by just about every [white] South African for his views and actions on sports. He has made himself a prime target." The judge said "there is no question that Professor Brutus poses a threat to the government of South Africa."

Mr. Brutus was born in Southern Rhodesia but spent most of his life in South Africa, where he is classified as a "colored" person of mixed racial descent. In the 1950s he became active in opposing South Africa's race laws, and in the 1960s he was arrested, tortured, shot and imprisoned on Robben Island, a detention center for political prisoners.

He was forced into exile in 1966 and lived in London for four years before emigrating to the United States in 1970 at the invitation of Northwestern. Mr. Brutus has remained in the United States on a series of temporary visas. But in 1980, when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, his citizenship status became cloudy.

Battle of Party Factions Said to Kill 100 Afghans

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A simmering feud between two factions in Afghanistan's ruling Communist Party erupted in gunfire last month near the city of Herat and about 100 Afghan Army and police personnel were killed or wounded, a Western diplomat said.

It was the biggest such clash reported this year between the Parcham (Flag) group, which is led by President Babrak Karmal, and the rival Khalq (Masses) faction.

The incident occurred Aug. 17 near Herat, which is near Afghanistan's northwestern border with Iran.

The diplomat said Tuesday that the Parcham group consisted of army troops and officers, while the Khalq members, regarded as more nationalistic, were policemen from the Interior Ministry. Further details of the incident were not available.

The intraparty clashes were at a peak in 1980 and 1981, when scores, perhaps hundreds, of Afghan Communists killed each other. The killings slowed last year, although relations between the Khalq and Parcham groups have remained tense.

The defense minister, Lieutenant General Abdul Qadir, who was among the tank commanders who stormed the presidential palace in April 1978 and helped install the country's first Marxist government, is viewed as a leader of the Khalq group.

But Moscow has thrown its support behind President Karmal, who took power after the Soviet military intervention in December 1979, and whose Parcham followers wield greater power and hold important posts in the government and the party. Numerically, however, they are a smaller group.

In an unrelated incident, Afghan rebels suffered heavy casualties in a surprise attack by Soviet soldiers on Aug. 10 in a suburb of Herat.

The diplomat said more than 50 Soviet soldiers were killed in the ensuing battle, and that Soviet forces responded with several days of heavy bombings in the area.

Chad Claims 100 Rebels Killed in Garrison Attack

Reuters

NDJAMENA, Chad — The government said Wednesday its forces had killed 100 rebels in repelling a ground attack Tuesday in northeastern Chad, but Western diplomatic sources said they were not aware of any significant clash in the area.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila said that Libyan-backed rebels, after an aerial attack Monday, mounted a ground assault Tuesday on a garrison at Oum Chalouba, 400 miles (640 kilometers) northeast of the capital. Government troops fought them off without loss, he said. The ground attack was the second in less than a week.

Mr. Soumaila said that the forces of President Hissène Habré captured 53 rebels Tuesday, including some of the Libyan troops said to be in northern Chad helping the rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei. Libya denies having any regular troops in the country.

Asked about a comment by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France in Paris Tuesday night that only a minor clash had taken place, Mr. Soumaila complained of "tendencies to minimize Libyan aggression."

Mr. Soumaila said Mr. Mauroy's comment implied either a lack of information or revealed a maneuver in the making. He declined to expand on his comment.

He said he expected more bombardments from Libyan planes on the Oum Chalouba garrison between attacks by Libyan-backed ground forces.

"These are the classic Libyan tactics we have seen before," he said. "Bring in the bombers when the ground attack has been repulsed, then attack again on the ground until they win the position."

Mr. Soumaila has said that on Monday night, as a preparation for the latest ground attack, six Libyan bombers carried out intensive raids on the garrison for 90 minutes.

Western diplomatic sources here who follow the long-running Chad war closely said they knew of only one high-flying aircraft that dropped a few bombs in the desert without inflicting casualties.

U.S. Plans 11 Shuttle Flights in 1984 As 'Discovery' Replaces 'Columbia'

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — As technicians serviced the space shuttle Challenger after its six-day flight, workers at a nearby plant were putting the finishing touches on the third shuttle, the Discovery, which is set to be rolled out next month and to begin flying next year.

With the Challenger and the Discovery both in operation, and the first shuttle, the Columbia, in reserve, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans 11 missions in 1984, as against four this year.

Rockwell International Corp., the prime contractor, expects the Discovery to emerge from its hangar on Oct. 1, the 25th anniversary of the space agency's formation.

A week or two later, the winged spaceship, which is the size of a DC-9 jetliner, will be ferried to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, atop a Boeing 747 for final processing and inspection.

The Discovery's first mission is scheduled for May 7, 1984. For at least a year after that, the Discovery and the Challenger are to fly alternate missions. The Columbia, meanwhile, is being prepared for a mission to begin Oct. 28 and then could remain out of service for nearly two years.

Space agency officials are studying a plan to "mothball" the Columbia, which flew the first five shuttle missions, at the Kennedy Space Center and to use many of its components for spare parts to support the other two vehicles. It would be kept ready, however, as a backup vehicle in case either of the other two ran into serious problems.

An inspection of the Challenger on Tuesday indicated that it would have need of few new parts. At a news conference here, Herman K. Widick, ground operations manager for the shuttle at the Kennedy Space Center, reported that the Challenger survived its six days in orbit in better shape than a shuttle did on any previous flight.

Mr. Widick said only 27 of the craft's 31,000 heat-shielding tiles appeared to need replacement because of damage in the liftoff or reentry.

Captain Richard H. Truly, commander of the eighth shuttle flight, was named Tuesday as the first commander of the Naval Space Command, which will consolidate the navy's operations in space communications, navigation, surveillance and other space activities.

■ **Lockheed Wins Contract**

The Lockheed Corporation was selected Wednesday by NASA to conduct space shuttle launch and landing activities at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, in what is believed to be the largest space-related services contract ever awarded, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Lockheed's proposed cost for an initial six-year period was $2 billion, NASA said. Major subcontractors of Lockheed are Grumman Technical Services Inc., Morton Thiokol Inc. and Pan American World Services Inc.

The loser in the battle for the contract is Rockwell International, whose bid was supported by Boeing Services International, Martin Marietta Launch Services Corp., USBI Launch Services Corp. and United Airlines Aerospace Services Co.

Panel on Aquino Opens With Forensic Testimony

By Abby Tan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The commission created to investigate the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. opened Wednesday with a government forensics expert testifying that the gun used to kill him was probably fired upward.

Dr. Bienvenido Muñoz, a medical-legal officer with the Bureau of National Investigation who performed the autopsy on Mr. Aquino, said a bullet entered his head from behind the left ear, traveled upward and was deflected down before exiting through his jaw.

Mr. Aquino, 50, the main political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, was shot at close range Aug. 21, moments after he stepped off a China Air Lines plane that had brought him back from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The government maintains that Mr. Aquino was shot by a single assassin, Rolando Galman y Dawang, who in turn was shot to death by security guards escorting Mr. Aquino from the plane.

However, there is widespread belief that government forces killed Mr. Aquino. The political opposition has said that only someone standing behind and above him could have aimed the shot.

Under intense questioning by Amadeo Seno, the commission's general counsel, and later by members of the commission, Dr. Muñoz said it was not possible for the gun to have been fired from above. The bullet would have then exited through the neck, he said.

The two possibilities, Dr. Muñoz said, were that Mr. Aquino's head was bent forward at the time he was shot or that he had tilted his head upward. In both instances the bullet would have traveled the same path.

An opposition lawyer, Juan David, later denounced Dr. Muñoz's testimony as "against the laws of inertia and physics."

"The public is being taken for a ride," he declared.

Mr. David and another lawyer, Noli Santos, tried to stop the five-man commission, composed of four retired justices of the Supreme Court and headed by the current chief justice, Enrique M. Fernando, from proceeding. In separate petitions, they and another group of lawyers opposed to the Marcos regime asked the high tribunal of the Supreme Court to disqualify Chief Justice Fernando on the ground of conflicts of interest.

The commission had a credibility problem before it began. Mr. Aquino's family had refused to take part, and the opposition umbrella group known as Unido had dismissed the inquiry as a probable whitewash.

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Jeffrey C. Donohue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

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Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.
Hamish Donaldson, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

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Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Crédit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: **LDC debt financing.**
Walter O. Habermeier, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.
Kalervo Salmi, Treasurer, Finnboard.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.
Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

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NOVEMBER 15

The future of the European Monetary System.
Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.
Martin Brolsford, Group Treasurer, Ronk Organization Plc.

What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.
Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

The use of ECUs for invoicing intracompany accounts.
Cino Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Luncheon address: **The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.**
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

The exchange rate outlook for the major currencies.
Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Soviet Rendition

From Lies to Countercharges

The Soviet leaders have managed to turn one night of reckless aerial murder into a prolonged and ugly flight from responsibility.

They are conceding facts that they have known for days only as the evidence shoots down their original lies. They will regret this destruction of their new leader's credibility even more than they undoubtedly regret their air force's stupidity. They should quit trying to justify the unjustifiable and purge their consciences instead by joining other nations in constructive remedial action.

And Mr. Reagan, having shrewdly and moderately made his point, should quit while he is ahead. The Russians made a grievous mistake that they found too humiliating to confess. But they do not routinely massacre innocent travelers. They compounded the error with unsustainable denials and countercharges. But if not browbeaten mercilessly they will recognize the importance of safe transit and of channels of reliable communication with American leaders.

There is obviously on moral symmetry in the present arguments of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union owes itself and the world a burst of candor that can lead to agreements that make its aerial security consistent with safe international aviation. To proclaim a "right" to shoot down suspicious planes does not make it right to do so. The tragic consequences of a paranoid fear of border violations hardly justify making the Soviet people more paranoid. Surely, for the most self-interested reasons, the men in the Kremlin will eventually want to take measures that can prevent such cruel attacks in the future.

That is why Mr. Reagan is right to seek international rather than merely U.S. countermeasures. That is why he is right to confine his measures mostly to the realm of aviation.

The technology that exposed so much of the truth after the fact can be harnessed to prevent comparable tragedy in the future. New rules for handling off-course planes are obviously needed. So are new rules of engagement inside the Soviet Air Force.

But sanctions alone will not make the Russians change their rules. They need to be accompanied by intensive diplomacy in which other nations seek benefit rather than triumph.

The United States, having spearheaded the quest for truth, now owes itself and the world a mature digestion of the facts. This tragic episode does not prove the perfidy of every Soviet deed any more than it proves the validity of every American action or arms program.

What has been so admirable about Mr. Reagan so far is his insistence on arguing from the evidence and tailoring his actions to the problem at issue. He, too, commands awesome power that can be misapplied. He, too, leads a fallible people, not a moral crusade.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kremlin Brazens It Out

Having shot down a Korean airliner, the Soviet Union appears determined to meet international protests by trying to shift the burden of fault to the United States. Its statements bristle with an evident intent to brazen it out. Some parts of the statements — that the airliner was flying without navigation lights, for instance — are directly contradicted by tapes of the Soviet pilots. The potentially most telling allegation — that the airliner emitted coded radio signals of a sort "usually used in transmitting intelligence information" — was vague and undocumented. The personal abuse directed at President Reagan suggests that the Kremlin is reeling under the hard evidence made public, promptly, by the president and that it lacks confidence in its own case.

Why are the Russians not seeking to cut their losses by admitting error and moving on with other business? Why are they acting in a self-indulgent, emotional and nationalistic way, one seeming to undercut the presumed Soviet interest in improving relations with the United States and Europe in particular?

Some part of the explanation rests on dim considerations of the Russian national psyche. The main part would seem to flow from a calculated political judgment. It is as though Mr. Andropov, once he realized an innocent airliner had been destroyed, took the course of least internal resistance: He decided to stand with the Soviet military and KGB against any other tendency to give priority to ties with Washington and the world at large.

In doing the easy political thing, the Kremlin has failed to act on the obligation of a great power to do in small matters what must be done to maintain an atmosphere conducive to working on the big matters: reducing the dangers of nuclear war and moderating political disputes. Thus has it taken upon itself the responsibility for whatever degree of greater freeze in Soviet-U.S. relations may now ensue.

The president's television presentation Monday was at once firm and restrained. He supplied the details and analysis to bulwark America's collective outrage, but he did his part — even if Mr. Andropov has not done his — to keep the United States on the important arms control negotiating track. That he confined the action items to civil aviation measures within the political range of many different countries was sensible and not a little courageous, given the bitter disappointment felt by so many of his political supporters.

We thought he stretched awkwardly and unnecessarily by making a pitch for the MX: The shock of Soviet conduct and his own measured handling of the crisis are likely to firm up support for his defense projects anyway. Meanwhile he is right to keep leaning on Moscow, with facts, for a fuller and more forthcoming response.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

De la Madrid's Success

Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid had reason to feel satisfied when he delivered his first state of the nation speech last week, and so did the international bankers who have invested so much in Mexico, an important nation in deep financial trouble.

Although Mexico's economic problems are still serious, a fact that De la Madrid acknowledged in his annual "informe," conditions have improved in the 10 months since he was sworn into office. Unfortunately, the evidence of that is mainly statistical, and the effects have yet to reach the average Mexican.

"I am aware that the crisis has not been overcome," De la Madrid told Mexico's Congress. "The only thing my government can affirm is that the deepest and greatest aspects are under control."

Indeed, it appears that they are. Inflation, running at 100 percent a year ago, is down to 80 percent, and is expected to slow even further before the end of the year. Bank deposits are up, meaning that fewer Mexicans are taking their money out of the country. The government's reserves of hard currency are also up, from $1.77 billion when De la Madrid took office to $3.55 billion now. And dollars are again flowing into the country, thanks to a surge in tourism and steady oil sales to the United States, for which Mexico is now the largest supplier in the world.

Almost immediately after taking office, De la Madrid turned to the International Monetary Fund for assistance, and it responded with $3.9 billion in emergency loans. But, as it often does, the fund demanded severe austerity measures in exchange. To reduce the government budget deficits from 18 percent of the gross domestic product to 8.5 percent, De la Madrid cut state spending dramatically. He even took politically unpopular steps like eliminating government subsidies on milk, bread and other food staples, and limiting wage increases for Mexico's workers.

There were some who feared that forcing such austerity on a largely poor nation that had barely begun to feel the benefits of oil wealth could provoke massive social unrest, perhaps even a revolution. So far that has not happened, which is a tribute to the resilience of both the Mexican people and their nation's political system.

— Los Angeles Times.

The Boeing Furor

President Reagan's measured response on television to the Soviet Union's massacre of the 269 aboard Flight 007 was prudent, pragmatic, presidential.

It appears to have angered only the conservative extremists who had been calling for a breakoff of the nuclear arms control talks and suspension of trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviets. That would have been emotionally satisfying but irresponsible.

Reagan's cutoff of negotiations on renewing cultural exchanges and opening of new consular offices will be symbolically useful

— Chicago Sun-Times.

Averell Harriman, the U.S. wartime ambassador to Moscow, tells the story of Ivan, the Russian peasant, who took in a traveler to save him from a savage Siberian blizzard.

Ivan shared his last food and vodka in an evening of drunken comradeship. When he awoke the next morning, he was suspicious that he had been taken in by the stranger. In a rage, he killed him.

The ambassador's parable, an old one, was intended to show the dual nature of a people we do not understand. Both sides of the Russian soul are real, the generous helpful one and the angry murderous one.

The deliberate shooting down of the Korean airliner last week with the loss of 269 persons is a stark reminder of the great gap that remains between U.S. and Soviet societies.

— Peter Kumpa in The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR SEPT. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: South American Distrust

NEW YORK — While the relations between Argentina and Brazil continue officially friendly, there is a deep-seated mistrust in each country, which is finding free expression in the newspapers. Both Argentina and Brazil wish to gain the ascendancy diplomatically in Uruguay because of the latter's strategic importance territorially for both. Consequently, intense interests exist in Buenos Aires over what the new Uruguayan Minister, Senor Gouzal Ramirez, will say at his official reception this week about the jurisdiction of the River Plate. Meanwhile, Brazil is said to be planning an indirect blow at Argentina by preparing to give Uruguay jurisdiction over half of Lake Tirit, which belongs by treaty exclusively to Brazil.

1933: Jolson's Triumph

PARIS — Al Jolson, without his black-face makeup, drew enthusiastic comment last night when the film in which he stars, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," was given its Paris première at the Lord Byron Cinema. As usual, Jolson depends greatly on his genius for poignant portrayal in successfully creating a difficult role. There is no doubt that he has a knack for turning a tear to a laugh. The theme of the play, a semi-musical satire on unemployment, is at times quite delightful. Jolson as Bumper, the tramp, heads a band of vagabonds who make their home in Central Park. When he finally decides to "turn capitalist," and get a job, the tramps hold a "kangaroo" court and indict him for turning traitor to the cause of trampery.

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Soft-Pedaling the Boeing Incident Invites More Violence

By Richard Pipes

BOSTON — A few days ago, a Soviet fighter deliberately executed 269 passengers and crew of a Korean airliner that had wandered into Soviet space. Who had ordered this barbarous act, we do not know: It could have been Moscow, or it could have been the local military commander. Neither alternative is reassuring. If Moscow felt free to act in a manner so contrary to international law and ordinary human sensibilities, what does restrain it? And if the culprit was the regional commander, then Soviet control over its forces in the field is much looser than one would like to believe and the chances of accidental war proportionately greater. (I leave out of consideration the possibility that the Soviet Air Defense Command had confused a Boeing 747 for a military aircraft: Incompetence of this kind would really be frightening.)

It is somewhat easier to understand the atmosphere in which this outrage had been decided upon. One can eliminate the possibility that some faction in the Kremlin had engineered it to undercut a looming U.S.-Soviet rapprochement, since, press reports notwithstanding, nothing of the sort was as yet in the making. We can also dismiss as a cause Soviet paranoia about territorial integrity. For while it is true that the Soviet leaders are exceedingly sensitive to encroachments on their territory — and with good reason, because so much of it is stolen goods — there are more conventional ways of dealing with intruders.

The point to keep in mind is that for the Soviet government, violence constitutes the basis of authority at home as well as abroad. It maintains control over its empire only because it has demonstrated repeatedly that it can beat off by force any challenges. And it enjoys superpower status solely because it has acquired the means to destroy much of humanity. Brutal power is so essential to its legitimacy, that it is not at all averse to making an occasional display of it. This intimidates foreigners and rallies its own subjects around the flag. Moscow seems to act in accord with a bitter French proverb: "Shed tears and people doubt; shed blood and they believe."

It is encouraged in this misanthropic outlook by voices in the West that argue that no matter how brutal and otherwise disagreeable the Soviet regime may be — and few deny it is both — we have no choice but to "get along" with it. The oil slicks from the destroyed Korean airliner had barely had time to reach the surface of the sea, and already various editorial writers, columnists and legislators began to caution us to keep our outrage under control. "There should be no confusion between this incident," editorialized the Boston Globe, "and the mutual need for both countries to get a grip on levels of armaments that threaten the existence of mankind."

What does this statement, for all its superficial plausibility, say? It says that arms control is of such paramount importance that it must be wholly isolated or "decoupled" from Soviet behavior. Soviet actions are "incidents"; nuclear weapons are the reality. On these same grounds, we have been previously urged not to speak out on Soviet violations of SALT lest we endanger START; not to publicize Soviet use of toxic weapons in Asia to the same end; and not to inquire too zealously into KGB involvement in the attempt on the life of the pope because evidence of complicity could prevent a Reagan-Andropov summit.

But can one really hope to separate a single area of East-West relations from the rest? Agreements, arms-control accords included, are made with people. Because in international relations there exist no courts to punish violators, their success depends entirely on the contracting parties' demonstrated readiness to respect law and moral standards. To isolate arms-control agreements from the remainder of Soviet activities is to cast doubt on the very viability of SALT and START. A power that habitually behaves in a lawless manner in its non-nuclear activities cannot be expected to show scrupulous respect for law where nuclear issues are concerned.

This attitude amounts to giving Moscow immunity from the accepted norms of civilized behavior. It positively invites the Soviet leadership to disregard law and morality, secure in the knowledge that all will be forgiven for the sake of potential arms-control accords. Nor does it contribute to a deceleration of the arms race because it encourages Moscow in the belief that the more awesome its nuclear arsenal, the greater the likelihood that its non-nuclear barbarities will be treated as mere incidents. And it surely does not improve the chances of peace inasmuch as bad habits acquired in small matters have a way of spilling over into great ones.

The writer, a professor of history at Harvard University, was until recently director of East European and Soviet affairs for the U.S. National Security Council. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Russians Offer Another Chapter in Politics of Fear

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The tragedy of the downed South Korean airliner is a reminder of the politics of fear. We are not likely to be told by the Soviet Union why these 269 lives were lost, for it is obviously terrified of the truth. Fear plays a larger part in the struggle for power and security than is generally realized.

Throughout history in wars over religion, the dogmatic clash of dreams for eternal life, the fears and whisperings of contending theologies and personalities led to more and more conflicts and atrocities.

During World War I, the Allies were so afraid of Germany under the kaiser that they insisted on a policy of "total surrender" and punitive reparations. It was this policy, among others, that contributed, unintentionally, to a worldwide economic depression, and also to the rise of even more alarming and formidable political movements: communism in the Soviet Union, Nazism in Germany and fascism in Italy.

The chances are that we will never know who gave the orders in the Soviet Union to shoot down the Korean plane, but the guess here is that the motivation goes back into Russian history: the fear of invasion by Napoleon and Hitler, the fear of being overwhelmed by the computer societies of the West and Japan; the fear of freedom; the fear of satellites in space and U.S. reconnaissance planes snooping with electronic gadgets into Soviet strategic hideouts. In this fearsome and suspicious atmosphere, it is not hard to imagine that the Korean plane's intrusion into Soviet territory could lead to confusion and a tragic blunder.

If the leaders of the Soviet Union with its controlled press, radio and television tell the people every day that the United States is the enemy and is trying to spy on its strategic areas and overthrow its government, it is scarcely surprising that its air command and pilots shoot first and learn the facts later.

The easy and popular explanation of the Korean plane disaster is that Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, was in charge and ordered it, or that he was out to lunch and knew nothing about it — neither of which is a very happy thought.

Ever since Mr. Andropov took over from Leonid Brezhnev, he has been trying to persuade President Reagan to reduce the U.S. military budget and to sell him grain and gas pipelines and other technology.

He has also been trying to persuade the governments of Western Europe not to deploy cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, and has been working on the "peace movement" in Europe, Japan and the United States to get it to believe that the Soviet Union is a model of peace and defender of human rights. Whereupon, Soviet aircraft shoot an unarmed civilian airplane into the Sea of Japan and even refuse to allow the families of the dead to recover the bodies.

Even if you assume that this tragic affair was a case of mistaken identity — which takes quite a stretch of imagination — the Soviet response to it has been so bizarre, so indifferent to the human tragedy and so vicious in its charges against the United States and the South Koreans that it can be explained only by the Russians' pathological fear of freedom.

The act of destroying the plane was bad enough, and might even have been explained as human error, but the official coverup was even worse. For every deceptive official statement out of Moscow has left a drop of poison in U.S.-Soviet relations and added to the politics of fear — which from the end of their alliance in World War II is what has kept them from working together for a sane and decent order in the world.

"We must not imagine," the British historian Herbert Butterfield wrote, "that all is well if our armaments make the enemy afraid; for it is possible that, at least in the 20th century, it is fear more than anything else which is the cause of war.

"However hard we have tried in the 20th century to make allowances in advance for the unpredictable consequences of war," he continued, "we have always discovered that the most terrible of these have been omitted from our calculations or only imperfectly foreseen. One of the examples of the fact is the loss of liberty in various countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans — the very regions whose freedom was the primary issue for which we were supposed to have undertaken two world wars."

The Russians have no monopoly on the politics of fear. As Mr. Andropov is practicing it on the United States, Mr. Reagan is practicing it on them as the "source of all evil."

And even in the United States, at the beginning of the presidential election of 1984, the old sad appeals to "fear" are starting to be heard — that if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, or replaced by Walter Mondale or John Glenn, all will be lost. It is a foolish argument in both domestic and foreign politics, but the appeal to fear is still standard political procedure.

The New York Times.

There Is Nothing Benign About Assad

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — A curious process sometimes comes into play when the West casts its eye on Middle Eastern one-man regimes. The process is a form of canonization — or the equivalent of it.

In the minds of Western policymakers looking for solutions to difficult problems, the leaders — onetime radicals, despots, usurpers — become not saints but moderates. In the process, the policymakers, grasping at straws, submit themselves to a willful and blissful act of amnesia.

It happened to Saddam Hussein of Iraq. It happened to the Palestine Liberation Organization's Yasser Arafat. Now it is happening to Hafez al-Assad, Syria's President.

The Reagan administration, frantically searching for a way to save a desperate situation in Lebanon, where that country's Christian government is falling apart at the seams, now thinks the last-gasp solution lies in Damascus. Ergo, President Assad has become a moderate — despite the conspicuous absence of any sign that he would be remotely accommodating to a peaceful solution in Lebanon.

But the continuing Lebanese stalemate, including the skirmishing involving U.S. marines and other nations' members of the multinational force, not to mention Mr. Assad's malicious behavior in the region generally, makes it imperative to examine this alleged savior more carefully.

A look at the Assad record and history will show just how futile it is to place any hope in him. The record is one of sustained violence, deviousness, self-interest and implacable hostility to the United States.

Hafez al-Assad came to power in 1966 in a brutally engineered coup in which some 400 high-ranking Sunni Moslem officers were killed or exiled. Mr. Assad, a member of the minority Alawis, in 1970 then turned on his partner Salah Jadid in another coup, this time victimizing fellow Alawis and Druze whom he perceived as a threat. In 1973, Mr. Assad joined with Egypt in a joint attack on Israel for which Syria suffered heavily.

Yet in all that time he was seen by the West as a force for stability and political continuity in Syria. This he did with the gun, the sword, the knout and the jail cell. Mr. Assad flourishes, and persists, in Syria as a despot who brooks on opposition. This was amply demonstrated two years ago when, threatened by a fundamentalist rebellion of Sunnis, he acted quickly and in bloody fashion, nearly razing the city of Hamma, which beadquartered the main source of the rebellion. In the process, an estimated 30,000 civilians were killed.

His record in Lebanon is twisting and violent. Once Lebanon's civil war began, Mr. Assad became a political whirling dervish, first supporting the Christians against the Palestinians, then supporting the PLO against the Christians. Syria, in effect, maintained the PLO within Lebanon until the PLO had what seemed like a permanent military base and a state within a state. The ultimate result was to leave Mr. Assad with a stranglehold on more than 50 percent of Lebanon. Yet it was Mr. Assad, seeing the PLO weakened after its losing fight with the Israelis, who instigated the revolt within the PLO against Mr. Arafat, a revolt that led to the ouster of Mr. Arafat from Syria. So much for old friends.

Since the end of the Lebanese war, Mr. Assad has consistently rebuffed any efforts to find a peaceful solution. He has adamantly refused to consider withdrawing Syrian troops unless Israel withdrew first, thus effectively making mush of the Israel-Lebanese peace agreement.

Syrian machinations are behind the Druze and Arab assault on the fragile Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel. There are even strong and persistent rumors that Syrian efforts were behind the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, the assassination of Amin's brother, Bashir Gemayel, and the recent shooting of the marines.

On a broader scale, Mr. Assad has been a consistent roadblock to U.S. peace efforts. Syria refused to accept United Nations Resolution 242 and is one of the most virulent members of the Arab rejectionist front against Camp David. Mr. Assad is a strong supporter and ally of fundamentalist Iran and the Libyan leader Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

It is futile to think that the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, will fare well with Mr. Assad especially after Mr. Assad unceremoniously refused to see his predecessor, the highly respected Philip C. Habib, which amounted to a slap in the face for the United States.

To court President Assad is plain foolhardiness on the part of the Administration. He is about as benign as a fox in a chicken coop. He is out now and never has been a moderate nor is he a potential friend. He is doing everything in his power to keep Lebanon's nominal government in disarray. He has no intention of leaving. Mr. Assad is the darkness at the end of the Lebanon tunnel.

The writer, a professor of political science at American University who recently returned from a three-month trip to Lebanon and Israel, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

On the Death of Senator Henry Jackson

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A silly person once said that only silly persons have heroes. But only exceptionally small people will not acknowledge the exceptionally large persons among us. Heroes make vivid the values by which we try to live. I say, with many others: Henry Jackson was my hero.

He was an insoluble problem for the image-tinkers and a splendid puzzle for the label-makers who infest comtemporary politics. Because he was uninterested in the cosmetics of politics, dull persons considered him dull. Discerning persons considered his kind of character as exciting as it is rare. Persons who, under the pressure of fashion, are as flexible as fly rods found Mr. Jackson incomprehensible. They came to the absurd conclusion that he had departed from the liberal tradition.

He was a pioneer of environmentalism. He was the preeminent champion of civil rights. He fought for the full domestic agenda and authored legislation that put teeth into U.S. pronouncements on behalf of Jews and others persecuted by the Soviet regime. And if Mr. Jackson's proposals for substantial force reductions had been adopted, we might have had arms limitation agreements that actually limit arms.

Mr. Jackson was one of those persons — Felix Frankfurter was another — whose constancy was mistaken for change. He never wavered from his party's traditional belief that there is no incompatibility between government with a caring face at home and government with a stern face toward adversaries.

From Wilson confronting Lenin and FDR confronting Hitler, through Truman confronting Stalin, Kennedy confronting Castro and Johnson confronting Ho Chi Minh, the Democratic Party has been the foremost opponent of this century's foremost evil — totalitarianism. Mr. Jackson was an anchor against weariness, wishful thinking and apostasy in the world's oldest party.

He nurtured in the United States something without which on republic can long endure: a sense that problems are tractable. To be in his presence was to experience the wholesome infection of a reviving spirit. This was especially remarkable because he, more than any contemporary, looked unblinkingly at, and spoke uncomfortingly about, the terrors of our time. He taught less clear-sighted, less brave persons how to combine realism and serenity.

'He looked at and spoke uncomfortingly about the terrors of our time.'

He missed the ultimate prize of our politics, perhaps because he lacked the crackling temperament that marks persons who burn on the surface with a hard, gem-like flame. If his political metabolism seemed uncommonly calm, that is because he had the patience of a mature politician — a gift for planning, thirst for detail, and a sense of ripeness in issues. He had a flame, but he had depth in which he kept it.

In committees and on the Senate floor, he was a cannon loaded to the muzzle with knowledge born of diligence. His effectiveness was a rebuke to the less industrious and a refutation of the theory that fancy footwork is necessary and sufficient.

A legislature is a face-to-face society, where character and moral force tell. What Mr. Jackson did in committees and on the floor was awesome. But it was only a small fraction of the work he did during four decades of 18-hour days, working with one member after another, one member at a time, building coalitions of common sense.

His legendary energy flowed as much from his spirit as from his physiology. His biography is an essay on the sources of American vitality. He was the son of immigrants, and of the American West. His parents crossed not only an ocean but a continent, seeking an open future in our most open region.

For longer than I have been alive, Congress has been embellished by his presence. And for longer than I live, public life shall be enriched by the radiating force of his character.

If you wonder who real leaders are, find out who has real followers — persons who follow a leader onto a path of life, who adopt careers where they navigate by stars he taught them to see. The social geology of this city is layer upon layer of persons pulled into public life by the example of lives worth emulating. In numerous public offices, and in law and journalism, there is a thick layer of Henry Jackson's men and women.

There are those, and they are legion, who call themselves "Jackson Democrats." I can say with absolute authority that there is such a thing as a "Jackson Republican."

Henry Jackson mastered the fine balance of democracy, the art of being a servant to the public without being servile to any part of it. He was the finest public servant I have known.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reassurances

Regarding "Companies Planning Ahead for Computer Disasters: We're Talking About Survival" and "Report Estimates Potential Toll of A-Strike on Russia" (IHT, Aug. 25):

Thanks for the reassuring news: 165,000,000 Americans and 100,000,000 Russians (not to mention countless other millions around the world) may be killed in an all-out U.S.-Soviet nuclear war. But "several hundred of the largest corporations" will be safely tucked away in bomb-proof caverns.

I'm sure our children will all sleep better knowing that.

CHARLES P. SEDITA.
Paris.

Well-Mannered Children

Regarding "Teaching Children a Lost Art" (IHT, Aug. 23):

I am pleased that Joan Coles is making money out of teaching etiquette to children.

When my older children were growing up in the United States, at roughly the same age as Mrs. Coles' pupils, they were harrassed as "sissies" by schoolmates because they did such things as stand behind their mother's chair, or eat correctly in a restaurant.

Now only our six year old is at home. She already knows how to smile, look someone straight in the eye and say "hello."

I find it terrible that American parents have abandoned the task of bringing up their children.

JOHN PARRY.
Geneva.

United Against Apartheid

Regarding "Coalition Will Fight Apartheid" (IHT, Aug. 22):

It is heartening to hear about so many who in the face of harsh oppression are able to coordinate and openly challenge apartheid in South Africa. The United Democratic Front (UDF) appears from all reports to be a real people's movement, bringing together all races, all religions, and all philosophies. Only a coalition which is truly united and strongly committed to democracy can form a front that can fight and win against apartheid.

GEORGE SAUNDERS.
Turbental, Switzerland.

Gender Agenda

Regarding "Gender Agenda" (American Topics, Sept. 3):

The latest effort by the White House to control the damage from the gender gap by appointing Maureen Reagan to a $50,000 a year half time job as a consultant on women's issues to the Republican National Committee only serves to prove that for Mr. Reagan (whose views on cutting food stamps and other social benefits are well known) welfare for the truly needy begins at home — within his own family.

MARION HUNT.
Paris.

هكذا من الأصل

SCIENCE

Casinos and the Compulsive Gambler

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Few of the thousands of people still up at dawn Monday in this resort town bothered to watch the daily miracle of the sunrise over the ocean. Most were still hunched over the gaming tables on the busiest weekend of the busiest year U.S. casinos have ever had.

And while the owners of the casinos and the public officials who collect taxes derived from them are ecstatic over the enormous increase in gambling over the last two years, therapists and social scientists who are just beginning to explore the world of addictive behavior are concerned about an accompanying increase in compulsive gambling and are intensifying their research into the reasons for it.

Publicity from casinos and state lotteries focuses on big payoffs and jackpots, but little attention is normally given to the losses, and what can follow: the thievery, the bankruptcies, the broken homes and ruined careers resulting from what the American Psychiatric Association terms an often serious "pathological disorder."

"The availability and proximity of casinos is leading more and more people into the type of gambling behavior that is out of control," said Robert J. Klein, director of the New Jersey State Council on Compulsive Gambling.

The concern of state officials about the problem is such that New Jersey has just started an educational campaign hopefully aimed at having the gambler stop before he bets to consider the effect of his actions.

Concern expressed by U.S. psychiatrists and psychologists comes as gambling fever is spreading beyond the casinos here, since other forms of legal betting are booming as well. The New Jersey Lottery scored the biggest increase in its history last year, and officials from other states with legal betting are expressing growing fears about its social consequences.

"Compulsive gambling is a behavioral illness, and those caught up in it will do anything to get their hands on the money needed to gamble — anything at all," Mr. Klein said — a comment more than borne out by the anecdotes of a dozen members of Gamblers Anonymous who met recently in a dilapidated building two blocks from the billion-dollar row of casinos where some of its members have lost everything they owned, and their self-respect as well.

For 2½ hours the members related, with varying degrees of self-consciousness, the well of misery that compulsive gambling had dropped them into: stealing, cheating, embezzling, selling narcotics, anything to get a stake to take back to the gaming tables.

"When I was into the action in a casino I really couldn't have cared less if my wife and three kids starved," a member named Don said. He gazed at the floor as he described how his gambling compulsions had cost him his home, his business and his family.

Don said that on that very morning, while eating breakfast in a diner, he had stolen a woman's purse, found $400 in it, and was about to head for one of the casinos. He said it was only with the greatest of effort that he had forced himself to go back and return the purse to its owner.

"I just wish there was a pill I could take to put an end to these urges," he said in a voice shaking with emotion.

Dave, another member, said: "When I'm in the casinos I feel as though I'm on top of the world. It's an ego trip. I absolutely lose control of myself."

All members of the group confessed that their compulsion had led them to contemplate suicide; most admitted to criminal acts to raise money; several had been convicted and jailed, and most were deeply in debt, saying it would take years to make good on all their obligations to relatives, friends and loan sharks.

Such meetings with similar stories are on the increase as the number of members of Gamblers Anonymous mounts. Since the first casinos opened here in 1978, the organization's chapters in New Jersey have tripled to 37, while the number of chapters in New York City and its suburbs has doubled, to 100.

Monsignor Joseph A. Dunne, head of the National Council on Compulsive Gambling in New York, said, "The states that have allowed casino gambling and promoted lotteries are only now waking up to the social problems they can cause."

"People on the East Coast could afford to be tolerant of gambling in Las Vegas because its impact on the mental health of the community went unseen here," Monsignor Dunne said, adding, "But now we're beginning to see it at home."

Discussing the growth of gambling on the East Coast, Francis X. Fee, director of finance for the New Jersey Casino Gambling Commission, said: "There seems to have been an almost insatiable market that has developed in the last several years, a market the commission did not anticipate." He noted that the nine casinos here will have gross revenues of $2 billion this year.

According to gambling specialists, the rise in the number of chapters of Gamblers Anonymous on the East Coast since the casinos opened here is no coincidence. They see a direct link between the availability of gambling and compulsive gambling.

Psychologists at the University of Michigan conducted a survey of gambling habits for the National Gambling Commission, a study group created by Congress in 1970. They concluded in a report published in 1976 that 1.1 percent of Americans were "probable" compulsive gamblers, while 2.6 percent were "possible" compulsive gamblers.

But according to Dr. Ted E. Dielman, associate professor of health sciences at Michigan, the researchers detected a regional ou-

William E. Sauro, The New York Times

A new, $100,000 gambling plaque in Atlantic City.

ance. In the Las Vegas area they found that the percentage of "probables" had risen to 2.5, while the percentage of "possibles" had fallen to below 1 percent.

"The only logical conclusion we could draw was that the accessibility of gambling had converted possibles to probables," Dr. Dielman said.

As the social damage of compulsive gambling has increased, so have attempts to isolate the causes of compulsive gambling, and bring about new methods of treatment.

Dr. Lawrence J. Hatterer, a Manhattan psychiatrist who has made extensive studies of addictive behavior, said: "Gambling is the most neglected of the addictions. Treatment for compulsive gambling has been notoriously unsuccessful."

Dr. Robert L. Custer, a Washington psychiatrist known for his pioneering work in the treatment of compulsive gambling, said he had detected two traits common to most people caught up in gambling.

"Of the hundreds of persons I've seen," he said, "I have noted an inordinate fear of dying, which is sometimes referred to as thanatophobia, coupled with a constitutional need for stimulation. They are intolerant of boredom, they can't sit still, they have to do something."

"Gambling tends to give them a sensation of being alive," he continued. "When they're not gambling, they're dead — they don't exist. Gambling is their existence, it obliterates all other fears."

Dr. Sirgay Sanger, a Manhattan psychiatrist who has treated many cases of compulsive gambling, said, "There is no easy answer to what makes a person become compulsive, since there are multiple risk factors and causes."

But Dr. Sanger offered a series of characteristics he has noticed in most compulsive gamblers he has seen: low self-esteem and the overcompensating need to "feel big"; a feeling of unreality about life; a lack of integration with society; loneliness, leading to "pseudo-camaraderie with other gambling people"; the identification of gambling with masculinity, expressed by being a big spender; and excessive concern with material possessions, never being satisfied that one has enough.

Dr. Sanger and other specialists say predisposition to compulsive gambling starts early in life, when a child lacks a feeling of closeness with his family and is out of touch with others. The risk factors be lists include parents who have dreams of affluence, but who are less than they would like to be; parents who are gamblers themselves; scoring a big gambling win as a teen-ager, which reinforces the desire to gamble; linking up with a group that likes to be in the limelight but cannot afford to pay for it; living in an area that lacks inexpensive recreation, and a lack of support to continue sports and academic work.

Dr. Sanger said treatment for the compulsive gambler should center on getting the bettor back in touch with reality by "emphasizing the value of relationships with family and friends, putting the value of money in perspective, getting back into sports, music and art, and resuming ambitions and careers."

While some therapists insist that treatment does work for the majority, the members of Gamblers Anonymous who met here were skeptical. They told of dozens of "cures" followed by gambling binges.

In addition, while therapists seldom care to discuss the issue in public, there are those who describe compulsive gamblers as classically unreliable: they break appointments and they don't pay fees for services, for instance. Some psychiatrists, their patience exhausted, prefer to invest their time in people who seem to offer a better chance of success.

William E. Sauro, The New York Times

Some of the action in an Atlantic City casino.

Malaysia's Mighty Weevil

By Susan Robinson
United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR — A tiny weevil one-eighth of an inch (30 millimeters) long has become the star of Malaysia's most recent success story — the burgeoning palm-oil industry.

Elaeidobius kamerunicus has raised palm-oil production by at least $100 million a year and saved plantations millions more in labor costs in the 2½ years since it arrived from West Africa.

"The weevil is one of the most important biological innovations in the industry," said Professor Augustine Ong, chemistry and technology director for the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia.

"It has increased production and eliminated the costs involved in hiring human pollinators, who are now free to do other work."

The institute imported more than 1,000 weevils from Cameroon and released them in February 1981. The weevil has spread throughout the country's hundreds of giant oil-palm estates and boosted output by as much as 24 percent.

In 1982, Malaysia, the world's largest palm-oil producer, harvested more than 3.5 million tons — nearly 1 million tons more than in 1981, an increase experts credit to the pollinating efficiency of the weevil.

"Early results indicate an increased oil yield and our kernel recovery is up by almost 30 percent," said a planter with one of the country's largest plantation groups.

Oil-palm flowers used to be pollinated by the wind, insects or hired work gangs using long poles to transfer pollen from male to female trees.

"We used to employ 900 laborers to pollinate trees," the planter said. "Since we got the weevil, we've saved $1 million a year, releasing the work force for more fruitful activities."

The institute calculated savings from the wonder weevil to be more than $6 million a year, or $5 for each of the 2.88 million acres (1.16 million hectares) planted in oil palms.

Since the weevil started work, oil palms have borne bigger, heavier fruit bunches from which most oil is produced. The inner oil-rich kernel yield has increased as much as 50 percent.

The massive production jump caught processing mills unprepared, forcing hurried modifications to equipment so it could cope with the big compact bunches.

Now Malaysia is seeking new markets — particularly in developing countries — for its billion dollars worth of palm oil, which has many different uses, from cooking oil to motor fuel.

Scientists are keeping a close eye on the rapidly multiplying weevil to monitor its long-term effect on the trees.

"There is a fear that the oil palm could have a physiological reaction to the weevil by resting longer since it has to bear more fruit," Professor Ong said.

So far the weevil has not shown a penchant for extending its gastronomic field to rice, coconut or other valuable commodity crops but researchers are watching for any signs of mutation or changes in feeding habits.

CURRENTS

New Early Test Traces Birth Defects

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists have discovered a new technique that will enable doctors to diagnose birth defects and a baby's sex within the first 10 weeks of pregnancy, Science magazine reported.

This was as much as two months earlier than the current testing method of amniocentesis, in which a small amount of fluid is drawn from the sac around the embryo, the magazine said.

The new test is performed by removing and analyzing hairlike projections on the membrane surrounding the embryo, which disappear by about the 10th week of pregnancy. The magazine said the test, already used to determine sex in China and the Soviet Union, and now being studied in the United States and Europe, could be relatively easily performed, by inserting a thin, hollow tube into the woman's cervix and using suction to pull away parts of the projections, or villi.

Human Plague Deaths Rose in 1982

GENEVA (AP) — The number of deaths around the world from human plague rose in 1982 to 36, the World Health Organization says.

In 1982 there were 713 cases reported, compared to the record low in 1981 of 194 cases and 25 deaths, the WHO said.

The largest number of cases were found in Africa, on Uganda's border with Zaire (153 cases and three deaths), in Tanzania (36 cases and three deaths), in Madagascar (36 cases and 19 deaths) and for the first time in 10 years in South Africa (19 cases and one death). The United States reported 19 cases and three deaths from seven Southern states.

Urine Test Aids Depression Therapy

CHICAGO (AP) — Depression can be caused by low levels of an amphetamine-like chemical in the brain and the absence of that chemical can be discovered through a urine test, doctors say.

A link between depression and low levels of phenylethylamine in the brain was established some years ago by researchers at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. They have now developed a way of tracing the chemical by measuring a key breakdown product called phenyl acetate, which is excreted in the urine.

Abnormally low amounts of phenylethylamine, the researchers say, cause a lack of interest and concentration, loss of pleasure, forgetfulness and other symptoms characteristic of depression. Preliminary findings from a study involving 40 severely depressed patients showed that in 10 of them, depression lifted after they took dosages of phenylalanine, an amino acid, and vitamin B6.

Leukemia Treatment Shows Promise

LA JOLLA, California (UPI) — Researchers say they have developed "a very successful" bone marrow cleaning process aimed at curing acute lymphocytic leukemia.

Howard Green, president of the Hybritech Inc. research firm, said that clinical trials had reached a sufficient number of days of remission in the earliest patients treated to suggest that the method holds some promise. The less than a dozen patients who began undergoing the experimental treatment over a year ago, after unsuccessful treatments with conventional chemotherapy, showed signs of improving for over 450 days, he said.

The treatment involves sterilizing bone marrow to be used in transplants, or cleaning the cancerous cells from marrow taken from the patients themselves. The marrow is taken from the patient, "cleaned" with antibodies and injected back into the patient.

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
DiamS	16169	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
ATT	12727	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
INCO	12426	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
SanCo	11651	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
USSteel	10213	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅜
Citicrp	9466	38	36⅝	37½	+1⅛
AExp s	9285	41⅛	39¼	41⅛	+1⅛
IBM	9049	122⅞	121	122⅞	+ ⅛
DowCh	8954	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
Chrysir	8726	29⅞	27¾	28¾	—1⅛
Coleco s	7848	44⅝	41⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
FordM	6931	62⅛	60⅝	61⅛	— ⅜
GenEl s	6897	52	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅜
Tandy	6672	44⅞	42⅝	44⅛	+ ½
MerLy s	6411	45⅝	44	44½	— ⅜

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1239.13	1253.96	1239.27	1244.11	+ 5.39
Trans	570.27	579.23	563.07	572.47	+ 2.11
Util	130.88	131.45	130.15	130.97	+ 0.14
Comp	490.78	496.74	486.33	492.52	+ 1.83

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	97.91	96.72	96.96	+0.12
Industrials	113.59	113.16	113.25	+0.08
Transp.	94.56	94.02	94.31	+0.73
Utilities	47.90	47.34	47.77	—0.06
Finance	97.58	96.81	97.58	+0.76

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	888	1275
Declined	707	399
Unchanged	352	305
Total Issues	1977	1979
New Highs	78	74
New Lows	3	3
Volume up	45,620,150	
Volume down	40,940,190	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept.6	284,150	428,736	966
Sept.3	143,584	257,405	718
Sept.1	144,941	221,439	1,272
Aug. 31	159,833	225,074	569
Aug. 30	156,556	302,657	1,007

*Included in the sales figures

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	94,240,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	87,580,000
Prev Consolidated Close	162,326,140

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	331	437
Declined	304	225
Unchanged	192	169
Total Issues	827	831
New Highs	35	29
New Lows	2	3
Volume up	2,634,250	
Volume down	2,520,975	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	301.76	—0.47	292.42	181.79
Industrials	364.15	—0.54	353.09	209.59
Finance	274.29	+1.89	268.97	168.95
Insurance	259.46	—0.60	255.93	190.59
Utilities	209.32	—4.43	276.61	196.13
Banks	195.02	+1.85	191.81	129.95
Transp.	278.03	+2.74	266.68	164.22

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
DomsP	2990	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
ChmpH	2256	6	5½	6	+ ½
WangB s	2180	32⅝	22⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
ImsCh	1566	8⅛	8	8⅛	
HovnE n	1417	13⅝	13½	13½	
AmdhI s	1413	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
AlzaCo	1232	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
PetLw wt	1166	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Rylnd s	1119	27	26¼	26¾	+1⅛
Nichols	1035	10⅛	9⅝	10½	+ ⅜

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	191.44	187.77	189.65	—0.13
Transp.	31.34	30.33	31.06	+0.48
Utilities	65.58	64.81	65.31	+0.14
Finance	19.29	18.78	19.13	+0.16
Composite	169.48	166.17	167.96	+0.87

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	70.99	+0.07
Utilities	69.21	+0.10
Industrials	72.77	+0.04

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
236.34	235.07	235.90	+0.66

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
17¾	6¼	AAR	.44	3.0	21	31	14	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37¾	29½	ACF	1.40	4.0	41	138	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
20	14½	AMF	.50	3.1		713	16	15½	16	
30¼	13¾	AMR Cp			47	4220	32¼	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
18¾	14⅛	AMR pf	2.18	11.9		10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
39¾	24⅜	AMR pl	2.12	6.3		201	35⅝	34	34	—1⅜
14⅞	2½	APL				149	14½	14	14½	+ ½
55	31¼	ARA	2.05	4.8	13	916	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅜
79⅞	42¾	ASA	3.00a	4.6		173	65½	65	65	— ⅜
33¼	9⅞	AVX s	.32	1.2	46	393	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
50¾	34¼	AbtLab	1.00	2.1	19	1451	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅜
30½	24	AccoW n	.80	1.9	20	318	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
27½	16¾	AcmeC	.40	1.6		74	32	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	6⅜	AcmeE	.32b	3.4	291	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21½	5¾	AdmDa	.04	.2	17	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	16	AdeEx	1.72e	10.2		49	17⅞	17	17	— ¼
19¾	6⅜	AdmMl	.24	1.4	9	55	17¼	15⅝	17	
20	12⅝	Advest s	.16	.6	9	143	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ¼
34⅞	8⅜	AMD s			70	2924	32	31⅛	32	— ⅜
44⅝	32⅝	AetnLf	2.44	7.1	7	3712	37¼	36¼	37⅜	— ⅜
65	52½	AetL pf	5.18e	8.9		15	58⅛	58	58	+ ⅛
40½	13½	Ahmns	.60	2.1	16	1009	28⅝	26¼	28⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Aileen				238	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
55⅞	26⅛	AirPrd	1.80	3.0	14	763	49¼	48¼	49⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	12¼	AlrbFrt	.60	2.7	22	18	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	AlMotn			18	66	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
33½	26½	AlaP pfA	3.92	13.0		10	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
7⅜	6⅛	AlaP dpf	.87	13.3		13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
74½	60⅛	AlaP pf	9.00	13.0		30z	69	69	69	— ½
99	80½	AlaP pf	11.80	11.4		1000z	96½	96½	96½	+1½
81½	62	AlaP pf	9.44	13.1		7700z	72⅞	72	72½	+ ⅜
71	55¼	AlaP pf	8.16	13.3		10z	61½	61½	61½	
24½	13	Alcoa	1.24	7.7	7	43	23	23	23	— ⅜
18⅝	6¼	AlskAir	.12	.8	11	1737	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12¾	Alberto	.54	3.3	16	0	16½	16	16½	+ ½
39	10½	Albtsn s	.40	3.4	13	295	25⅝	24	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	20½	Alcan	.90	2.2		2412	40½	39¼	40½	+ ⅛
38⅝	21⅛	AlcoStd	1.12	2.9	14	1336	40¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
27⅝	18⅝	AlexAlx	1.80	4.4		701	22	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
17¼	8½	Alexdr			14	34	16½	16¼	16½	— ½
95	40⅝	AllgCp	1.08	1.8	13	21	61	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	17⅞	AllnInt	1.60	4.1		391	39½	32⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
22⅛	14⅛	AlginPd	2.19	11.0		338	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
78	69⅝	Alg1 pfC	11.25	12.0		44	94	93¾	94	+1
25⅝	20⅝	AlgPwr	2.40	9.4		8	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
22⅛	12⅝	AllenG	.40b	2.1		95	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
55⅝	30½	AllsCr	2.40	4.3	9	2885	34¼	55	34¼	+1½
65½	49¾	AldCp pf	6.74	10.7		21	62½	63	63⅛	
114¾	91	AldCp pl	12.00	11.1		25	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
110¼	97¾	AldCp pf	7.18e	7.0		34	102	101⅝	102	+ ¼
9½	5¼	AlldPd		1.4		9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
55½	28	AllsStr	1.80	3.7	9	136	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
18½	7¾	AllsTel	1.00	4.2	9	30	24⅝	23⅝	24	
18⅝	7¾	AllsCh				1653	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
36¼	20	AllsCh pf				20	37½	37	37⅛	+1½
20½	14½	AlphPr			6	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
47⅝	26¼	Alcoa	1.20	2.5		4485	47¼	45⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	19⅛	Amax	.20	.7		1351	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
45	34¼	Amax pf	3.00	6.9		3	44	43½	43½	+ ¼
29¼	16	Amrce	.40	1.8		36	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
47⅛	28⅛	Amrc pf	2.60	6.0		4	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
34¼	20¼	AmHes	1.10	2.3	14	3916	48½	47¼	48¼	— ¼
150	87¾	AHes pf	3.50	3.4		10	149	148	148	—2
3¼	1⅛	AmAgr				114	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	ABakr				114	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
55⅝	43⅝	ABrand	3.00	6.8	8	1124	55	51⅝	53⅝	+1¼
27½	24½	ABrd pf	2.75	10.4		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36¼	44	ABrd pl	3.47	5.1		3	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
69¾	45½	ABdcst	1.40	3.9	10	2228	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	— ¼
30⅝	14¼	ABkIdl s	.40	2.0	10	18	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	13	ABusPd	.72	2.3	14	26	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
46½	29¾	AmCan	2.90	6.9		1447	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
24⅝	21⅛	ACon pf	2.80	12.3		3	22	22¼	22¼	— ½
41	29	ACon pf	3.00	7.8		9	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	ACnCs			16	120	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	ACyan	1.75	3.0	21	4106	59	57¼	59	+1¼
22⅝	20	ADTs	.92	3.9	11	891	24⅝	23⅝	23½	—1⅛
28	17	AEPw	2.24	12.5	10	1686	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
49½	22¾	AExp s	1.28	2.2	12	9274	60⅝	59¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
24½	19½	AFomil	.00	2.7	13	96	22¼	22½	22½	
24⅝	13⅝	AGnCp s	.80	3.3	7	1510	22	26⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
58¾	49¾	AGnl pfA	5.05e	9.5		174	53¼	53	53	
67	50⅝	AGnl pfB	4.75	7.0		79	67½	66¾	66¾	+1⅛
20⅝	17⅝	AGlBd	2.16	11.8		58	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
35½	24	AGnCy	4.35e	14.0		33	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
16⅛	11	AHolst				534	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	32⅝	AHome	2.40	4.3	12	2869	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
49	34⅛	AHose	1.00	2.3	16	2	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅜
37¼	18½	AMI s	.48	1.7	15	938	29¼	28¼	29	— ⅛
11¼	3½	AmMot				3683	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
48	20½	ANotRs	3.16	7.9	6	82	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	18⅛	APres				20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	4½	ASLFI s				168	16¼	15¼	16½	+ ½
13⅝	8⅝	ASHip	.80	4.3	17	49	12¼	12½	12¼	— ⅛
38½	22⅝	AmStd	1.40	4.9	18	561	30½	22¼	30½	
24¼	12⅝	ASterl	.44	2.2	13	285	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
37	17¼	AmStr s	.48	1.3	12	809	36⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
53⅛	40⅝	ASTr pf	5.51	10.8		143	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ½
70½	34¼	ATT	5.40a	8.1	8	112723	67¼	66⅝	66½	—1¼
72¼	57⅝	ATT pf	4.04	6.9		20	70	69½	69⅝	— ¼
72½	57½	ATT pf	4.08	6.8		480	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	34¼	ATT pf	3.74	9.8		551	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	17	AWstr	1.40	4.6	7	43	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅜
38½	21	AWot pf	1.43	3.8		500z	38½	38	38	+ ½
26⅝	19⅝	AHoth	1.13e	4.8		56	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
36¼	23¼	Ameron	1.60	4.7	9	1	34	34	34	
66½	23¼	AmesD	.60	.7		134	90	89⅝	89½	— ½
24⅝	14¼	Ametk s	.00	3.4	18	220	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
20¼	21⅛	Amfac	1.44	5.4	163	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	15¼	Amfes n	1.95f	8.4	5	96	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
106¼	53½	AMPln	1.00	1.8	26	1110	100½	99¾	99¾	— ½
		B								
15⅝	11⅞	Ampco	.20	2.1		2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
28⅝	7⅝	Amrep	3.31f	17.8	15	43	19	18⅝	19⅛	— ½
33⅛	18⅝	AmSth	1.76	5.4	7	27	37¼	31⅝	32¾	+1
33⅝	21⅛	Amstar	1.90	5.7	14	54	33¼	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	Amsl pf	.68	12.1		27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	Amsted	.80	2.3		183	34⅝	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	9⅝	Amocmp	.091		23	1210	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
39⅝	13⅛	Analogs			49	183	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	— ¼
34⅛	13⅝	Anchor	1.36	4.4	14	748	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
33⅝	21⅝	AnChov	1.32	5.0	16	27	26¼	26½	26½	+ ¼
18	11½	AndrGr	.18b	1.2	14	123	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¼
35	14⅝	Angelic s	.40	1.8	17	48	27⅝	27	27	
77	53¼	Anheus	1.76	2.6	13	1241	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
57¾	48	Anheu pf	3.60	7.8		454	51½	51⅛	51⅛	+ ¼
29	13¼	Anixtr	.24	.9	21	187	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Anjo	.54	3.3	15	14	17	17	17	
18½	6⅛	Anthny	.44b	3.0	14	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
16⅝	8¼	Apache	.28	1.9	13	299	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	4⅝	ApchP wt				477	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
22⅝	18	ApchP pr	2.00e	8.9		120	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
62½	50¼	ApPw pf	7.40	13.4		300z	55¼	55	55	
31¼	22½	ApPw pf	3.60	13.1		8	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
36⅝	14	ApptWg	1.14f	3.4	21	66	32	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	16⅝	ArchDn	.14b	.6	16	2931	22¼	22⅛	22	+1
26½	21⅝	ArkLPS	2.60	10.6	7	403	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
31⅞	26⅛	ArlP pf	3.58	13.3		9	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
103½	86	ArlP pf	10.70	10.6		20z	101	99½	99½	+ ⅜
25	6⅝	ArkBst				504	32	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
29⅝	14	ArkLa	1.04	3.9	10	946	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	⅛	ArlnRt				217	1⅛	1	1½	
13½	9	Armada			18	0	12	11⅝	11⅝	
20¼	14½	Armco	.40	2.0		3470	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ½
31½	23	Armc pf	2.10	7.2		9	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
44¼	20	ArmstW	.60	2.4	7	71	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ½
33⅝	15⅝	ArmWn	1.10	4.3	15	1427	27½	25¼	25⅝	—1½
27⅝	12⅝	ArroCp	.80	4.3	47	16	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
34	21⅝	ArowE	.16	.6		58	32	27½	27½	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Artra	.72	1.0		55	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	13⅛	Arvin	1.12	4.1	17	75	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
46	22⅝	Arvin pf	2.00	4.7		6	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
44¼	22⅝	Asarco	.40	1.0		689	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
38	24⅝	AshOil	1.40	4.3	10	520	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
41⅝	33½	AshOil pf	4.50	11.6		5	39	39½	38⅝	
42½	33⅝	AshOil pf	3.96	9.4		9	42	41½	42	+ ½
71½	37⅝	AsdDG	2.20	3.5	18	774	63⅝	62⅝	63	+ ½
114	63¼	AsdD pf	4.75	4.7		372	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	+1¼
26	15⅝	Athlone	1.60	7.4		6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23½	18⅞	AtCyEl	2.24	10.4	10	1472	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
2	⅝	AtlMtn	.88e	4.9		280	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
52⅝	34⅝	AtlRich	2.40	4.8	8	212	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
20	12⅝	AtlasCp	.60	1.9	4	34	26½	26	26	— ⅛
45¼	26½	Augat	.32	.8	36	589	43	41¼	21⅝	+ ½
44½	23½	AutoDt	.52	1.4	21	1410	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1½
35½	25½	AvcoCo	1.20	3.7	9	743	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ½
71	41¼	Avco pf	2.20	4.9		20	45	45	45	+1
49½	28	Avery	.90	1.9	15	106	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	
50	21⅝	Avnet s	.20	1.1	31	2334	45	44	44¼	+1⅜
36⅝	22⅝	Avon	3.00	7.4	11	2818	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
32	17⅝	Axia	1.15	5.1	69	36	22⅝	22½	22½	— ½
62½	26¼	Aydin			19	322	32⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
		B								
27⅝	16⅝	BMC n	.40	2.1	12	45	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
38⅝	16⅝	Bolmon	.40	1.6	11	24	27	27	27	
27	10	BkrInt	.92	3.9		1799	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
27¼	17⅝	Baldor	.32	1.3	22	18	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅝	5½	BaldwU	.221		2	1194	7½	6⅝	7	
34⅝	20	BallCo	1.16	2.6	10	24	45	44½	44⅝	— ½
31⅝	19⅝	BallWat	.20	.9	14	1073	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ½
26⅝	6	BallyPk				27	34	18⅛	17¼	17⅝ — ⅜
31¼	26⅝	BalHGE	3.00	10.2	7	612	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
47½	19	BanCal	1.20	2.8	18	227	45⅝	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	BnCtr n	.20e	1.3		13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	5½	BanTex	.20	2.9	13	199	7⅛	7	7	
89	29⅝	Bandag	1.80	1.8	14	15	53	54⅝	54⅝	— ½
27⅝	14⅝	BangP	.80	3.0		4	28¼	20¼	28¼	+ ⅜
47⅝	22⅛	BkBos	2.12	5.4	6	74	39½	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
66⅝	29¼	BkNY	1.40	5.4	6	162	61	60	60⅝	+1⅜
31⅝	17⅝	BkofVa	1.32	4.4	6	39	30	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16⅝	BnkAm	1.52	4.9	7	3485	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
60½	48¼	BkAm pf	3.67e	7.4			52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
90	73⅝	BkAm pf	4.88e	6.1		18	85½	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
19½	16	BkAm pf	2.88	16.1		317	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	BkArt s	1.92	8.1	9	17	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
49½	26⅝	BankTr	2.25	5.0	6	1649	45⅝	43⅝	45¼	+1½
19⅝	11⅝	BkTr pf	2.20	13.0		13	23⅝	22	22	
33⅝	23⅝	BkTr pf	4.22	11.7		5	34½	36	36	
12⅝	5⅝	Banner				85	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
42⅝	30	Bard s	.40	.9	21	121	42½	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	BarrGp	.40	.2	44	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅝	Barnet	1.20	3.3	9	337	37	34⅝	37	+ ⅛
41½	28	Barnl pf	2.37	6.0		19	40½	39⅝	39⅝	
32⅝	15⅝	BarrWr	.48	1.4	23	216	30½	30	30⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	BasRes	.16b	.8	16	191	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	
37	32⅝	Bausch	1.56	3.3	22	224	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
42⅝	39½	BaxlTr	.54	.9	21	1121	61⅛	60¼	61¼	+1
24⅝	19⅝	BayFin			7	24	15	15	15	
24⅝	19⅝	BayStG	2.48	11.5	28	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
21	8	Bearing	1.00	10.8		3	24	23⅝	23⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	BeatFd	1.48	5.7	9	1482	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	39⅝	Beat pf	3.36	6.5		46	53⅝	53	52	— ½
53½	39½	BechD	1.16	2.9	32	1583	21¼	40	40¼	—1
15⅝	7⅝	Becor				703	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	BeldnH	.40	2.1	16	55	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	BellHw s	.80	1.8	12	967	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
53⅝	45⅝	BellHw pf	2.00	2.2		32	54⅝	51⅝	54⅝	+1⅝
34⅝	14⅝	BellCd s	2.08			577	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	15⅝	BellInd	.32	1.1	20	84	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
41⅛	30	Bemis	1.80	4.1	14	6	29	29	29	
83⅝	43	Bndx pf	4.04	4.8		13	85	84	85	+1¼
31⅛	19⅝	BenfCp	3.00	4.6	10	347	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
25⅝	18⅝	Benef pf	4.30	13.0		1	32	32	32	
140	89½	Benef pf	5.50	4.1		10z	135	132	135	—5
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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Shoplifting-Surveillance Companies Find Profits in a Growing Crime Wave

It's not a pretty picture: shoplifters robbing storeowners to the tune of more than $50 billion a year worldwide.

But Wall Street has been doing its part to build a better mousetrap and stem — or cash in on — the rising wave of pilfering. Among the stock market's best performers have been companies in the so-called electronic article-surveillance industry.

These companies reported revenues of $90 million last year and anticipate a continued annual growth rate of 25 to 30 percent (compared with shoplifting's estimated 20-percent yearly increase) for deterrents.

These are basically electronic detectors at store exits, combined with sensitized tags attached to retail items. Recently introduced are flexible, adhesive-backed tags that are opening up the even larger supermarket and hard-goods markets.

The systems have the potential to keep track of all things that move.

"It's a high-technology industry," said Arthur J. Minasy, president of Knogo, the first company to enter the EAS field in 1966. Knogo, with a factory in Belgium, does more than half its business outside the United States.

That the EAS industry has so far only penetrated 5 percent of the retail market, mainly apparel merchandise, strongly favors "significant future growth" for the industry, according to E. Gray Glass 3d, analyst for Kidder Peabody.

But what excites him is that "an EAS system in its potentially most advanced state can be applied wherever it is necessary to keep track of something that moves or can be moved." Examples: Units coming down a production line, rental cars and ship containers, airline luggage, movable medical equipment in a hospital — even pets.

Mr. Glass rates Sensormatic Electronics, the dominant company in the field, as a "core holding" in EAS. In the longer term, Knogo and Checkpoint Systems, the two next largest, are "attractive."

Loren Brageman, analyst for Merrill Lynch, calls Sensormatic a buy and the industry "leader and best-positioned company." She expects profits to rise from 92 cents a share in fiscal 1983 to $1.15 to $1.20 for fiscal 1984.

Paine Webber's Robert Sullivan notes that Knogo's incoming orders are running 50 percent ahead of last year. "But at 25 times next year's EPS [earnings-per-share] estimate, the stock carries above average risk and is suitable only for longer-term portfolios," he said.

"Sensormatic should command the highest multiple among the group because it combines the qualities of a successful technology company — above average growth and margins — with the stability and predictability characteristic of service companies," said Mary Lisanti, an E.F. Hutton analyst.

Not so enamoured with Sensormatic, however, is David Altman of Goldman Sachs. While he is "very comfortable with Sensormatic's fundamentals," he thinks that the high price/earnings ratio at 40 times this year's estimated profits leaves little on a stock-valuation basis.

One of Sensormatic's early fans who continues to favor it is Equity Research Associates. Since John Westergaard put the stock on Equity's buy list in 1977, the stock has risen 2,000 percent.

American District Telegraph, which offers an alarm system connected to telephones that protects homes and offices from burglars, is the type of service company that Philippe Tripet, research director at Bordier & Co., Geneva, believes has a good chance to "rotate up" on Wall Street in the next change of market leadership.

Other Candidates for Gains

American Express and Kinder-Care are other stocks in the service group, along with the airlines, that he is watching closely for signs of resurgence.

"Now, however, leading the market are oils, papers and aluminiums, and those are the stocks we plan to keep buying for the next few months, or until the rotation changes," he said.

The private bank's current recommended list includes Exxon, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, International Paper, Alcoa and Alcan.

While acknowledging that the stock market will be hard pressed to duplicate its explosive strength of a year ago, Mr. Tripet remains bullish. He forecast that the Dow average will reach 1,400 during the next six months.

Stefan D. Abrams, chairman of Oppenheimer's stock-selection committee, sees parallels between recent stock market performance and the summer of 1975, when interest rates backed up nearly two full points as the recovery took hold. That year, he noted, in the first significant correction of what became of a long bull market, the broad averages pulled back more than 15 percent.

"Many came to believe that the bull market was over," he recalled.

Mr. Abrams said a lack of solid market leadership and a failure to convince investors that the rise in interest rates is over has been holding back this market. But he is bullish and expects that leadership in the "next leg is likely to focus even more selectively on companies having the strongest relative earnings gains."

Oppenheimer's recommendations include: International Paper, PPG Industries, Lubrizol, Witco, DeKalb AgResearch and Deere, along with Armstrong World and Owens-Corning Fiberglass.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 7, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	3.016	4.504	111.84 *	37.17 *	0.1876	—	5.564 *	1.3795 *	31.17 *
Brussels(a)	54.08	80.945	28.1035	4.679	3.3488 *	17.9775	—	24.795	5.60
Frankfurt	2.69	4.015	—	33.22 *	1.676 x	89.28 *	4.974 *	123.22 *	27.85 *
London (b)	1.4896	—	4.0006	12.0455	2.372.02	4.4855	88.60	3.2527	14.3899
Milan	1,607.80	2,402.00	594.58	198.15	—	533.46	29.657	735.80	166.19
New York	—	1.4915	0.3725	0.1238	0.0634 *	0.233	0.0185	0.4596	0.1036
Paris	8.1145	12.119	300.92 *	—	5.0475 x	269.35 *	14.97 *	371.12 *	83.80 *
Zurich	2.184	3.2608	81.31 *	26.96 *	8.1361	72.525 *	4.0349 *	—	22.61 *
1 ECU	0.8457	0.5659	2.2779	0.854	1.399.66	2.5408	45.7964	1.847	8.1779
1 SDR	1.04637	0.7001	2.8185	0.4929	1.682.30	3.1559	56.742	2.2843	10.1168

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.876	Australian $	1.1415	0.0146	Israeli shekel	68.925	0.4458	Singapore $	2.1448
0.0528	Austrian schilling	18.925	0.004	Japanese yen	246.85	0.0066	S. African rand	1.1278
0.0183	Belgian fin. franc	54.405	3.4946	Kuwaiti dinar	0.292	0.0012	S. Korean won	791.30
0.8118	Canadian $	1.2317	0.4343	Malay. ringgit	2.3037	0.0065	Span. pesete	152.68
0.1034	Danish krone	9.6675	0.1336	Norw. krone	7.4845	0.1261	Swed. krona	7.9265
0.1742	Finnish mark	5.74	0.0798	Phil. peso	12.534	0.0248	Taiwan $	40.17
0.0808	Greek drachma	12.375	0.008	Port. escudo	124.521	0.0427	Thai baht	23.419
0.1297	Hong Kong $	7.71	0.2072	Saudi riyal	3.4829	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.6726
1.3485	Irish £*	0.8257						

* Sterling: 1.2744 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9 ⅝ - 9 ½	5 ⅝ - 5 ½	4⅛ - 4¼	9½ - 9⅜	12⅞ - 13⅛	9¼ - 9⅛	8⅞ - 9⅛
2M.	9 ⅝ - 10 ⅛	5 ⅝ - 5 ½	4¼ - 4⅛	9 ⅝ - 9 ½	13⅞ - 14⅛	9⅛ - 9⅛	9¼ - 9¼
3M.	10 ⅛ - 10⅛	5⅝ - 5¾	4 ⅛ - 4 ⅛	9 ⅝ - 9 ½	14 ⅝ - 15 ⅛	9⅛ - 9⅛	9¼ - 9½
6M.	10 ⅝ - 10 ⅝	6 - 6⅛	4 ⅛ - 4 ⅛	10 - 10⅛	16½ - 16¾	9⅞ - 10⅛	9⅝ - 9⅞
1Y.	10 ⅝ - 10 ⅝	6 ⅛ - 6 ⅛	4⅛ - 5	10 ⅝ - 10 ⅝	16⅞ - 17⅛	10¼ - 10½	10⅛ - 10½

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	9⅛	9½
Prime Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10¼	10¼
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9.37	9.25
3-month Treasury Bills	9.04	9.15
6-month Treasury Bills	9.25	9.41
CD's 30-59 days	9	9
CD's 60-89 days	9.125	9.125

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5.15	5.20
One Month Interbank	5.45	5.65
3-month Interbank	6	6
6-month Interbank	6.50	6.50

Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6⅝	6⅝
60-day Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	9½	9½
Call Money	9½	9½
91-day Treasury Bill	9 25/64	9⅝
3-month Interbank	9⅝	9 ⅝

France		
Intervention Rate	12¼	12¼
Call Money	12¼	12¼
One-month Interbank	N.A.	12 ⅝
3-month Interbank	N.A.	12⅝
6-month Interbank	N.A.	12 ⅝

Sources: Commerzbank; Bank of Tokyo; Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	413.625	413.25	—6.10
Luxembourg	413.25	—	—5.05
Paris (12.5 kilo)	415.02	412.84	—6.82
Zurich	412.95	413.75	—4.50
London	413.00	413.25	—5.00
New York	413.25	—	—5.00

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Rates in U.S. Threaten Fixed-Rate Mortgages

By Leonard Sloane

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. fixed-rate mortgages, which forced some thrift institutions to the brink of insolvency and hurt many others a few years ago when interest paid to depositors soared, have made a comeback. But the recent upward trend in interest rates threatens to again reduce their numbers.

When interest rates are relatively low, as they were during the first half of 1983, consumers want fixed-rate mortgages to lock up favorable monthly payments for the duration of the loan. Lenders, who attracted billions of dollars from depositors with their new money-market deposit accounts, gave the customers what they wanted.

This situation is changing, though, as rates rise. "We're seeing that once we cross 12½ or 13 percent, people don't qualify for fixed rates any more and they get adjustable rates," said Kenneth Abt, president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Middletown, New York.

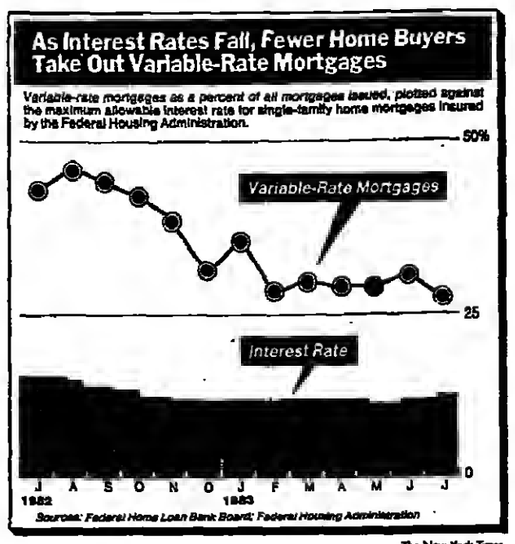
In an adjustable-rate mortgage, the interest rate is adjusted upward or downward periodically according to a specified formula that reflects current market rates.

Earlier this year, it was a different story. Despite the wide-scale introduction and broad market penetration of adjustable-rate mortgages, the standard fixed-rate mortgage dominated lending activity in the first six or seven months.

Many U.S. financial institutions, moreover, are holding large numbers of these fixed-rate mortgages in their portfolios, which could result in what bankers call "underwater portfolios" if interest levels soar and rates paid to depositors exceed that charged to borrowers.

"For the savings and loan business, the long-term fixed-rate mortgage which stays on your books represents the closest thing I can think of to financial arsenic," said Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "The only real known antidote is the adjustable-rate mortgage."

Mr. Gray's concern is based on statistics tabulated by his agency. They show that the percentage of fixed-rate mortgages issued by savings and loan associations rose from a low of 54 percent of the total in August 1982 to 73 percent in July 1983. Adjustable-rate mortgages declined correspondingly.



A study issued in late July by General Electric Mortgage Insurance Companies points up the strength this year of the fixed-rate phenomenon. Of the 400 savings and loan associations surveyed, 61 percent reported that conventional fixed-rate mortgages represented more than half of their volume and 48 percent noted that they planned to retain these mortgages in their portfolios.

"I think it's somewhat of a potential problem," said Diane Cortes, director of marketing research for General Electric Mortgage. "They acknowledge that the mortgages are for a portfolio and there's a high probability that interest rates will increase at any time."

Such a problem existed at many institutions in 1980 and 1981 when

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

New York Stock Prices Climb Toward Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange resisted profit-taking pressures to approach its record high Wednesday with a late burst of buying that indicated investors were hopeful interest rates would not rise soon.

Henry Kaufman, the respected Salomon Brothers economist, triggered last-minute buying when he said he thought the Federal Reserve's credit policies would sustain the economic recovery and he predicted Treasury borrowing needs would decline.

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average, which see-sawed throughout the day, rose 5.39 to 1,244.11, just below its record of 1,248.30 set June 16.

The Dow, which climbed 23.27 Tuesday, has risen 51.63 points over the past 13 sessions. It is up 81.05 since hitting a second-half low of 1,163.06 on Aug. 8.

"We've had a blue-chip rally for the past two weeks and we might be headed for 1,300 in late September or October," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Advances led declines 856-762 among the 1,971 issues traded.

Volume of 94.2 million shares, up from the 87.5 million traded Tuesday, was the heaviest since 101 million shares changed hands Aug. 3, even though some traders left early for Rosh Hashana.

"The first week in September sometimes sets the pace for the remainder of the year and if that is true, we are going to have a strong stock market for the rest of the year," Mr. Harrington said.

Monte Gordon, a Dreyfus Corp. vice president, was impressed that "the market did not give ground after Tuesday's gain. This indicates investors might be thinking the Fed will not tighten credit and there will not be any serious increase in interest rates."

Mr. Kaufman, who last week predicted interest rates might rise a little, said he did not think the Fed would do anything that would abort the economic recovery, as some members of Congress have charged.

The Fed's report last Friday of an unexpected $1.4-billion decline in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply indicated to many investors interest rates have peaked.

Diamond Shamrock, whose shareholders last week approved a merger with Natomas, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising ⅜ to 24⅝.

American Telephone & Telegraph was second, off ⅛ to 66⅝. A federal appeals court sent to the Supreme Court a challenge to the divestiture plans of AT&T.

In a related matter, Coleco lost ⅞ to 42⅝ after being up 2. Coleco and AT&T have agreed to establish a joint venture.

INCO was the third most active issue, up ⅛ to 18½. The stock rose 1⅜ Tuesday on expectations the company would post strong third-quarter earnings.

Among the other blue chips, International Paper rose 1⅜ to 57¾, General Foods 2⅜ to 47, American Brands 1¼ to 52⅝ and IBM ½ to 122⅜.

Financial Corp. of America, a 2⅛ winner Tuesday, gained 2⅜ to 41. The company plans to exchange $2.6 billion in mortgages for mortgage-backed securities issued by Federal National Mortgage and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

U.S. Reportedly Plans To Compensate the EC

Reuters

GENEVA — The United States agreed in principle Wednesday to compensate the European Community for losses resulting from U.S. import levies on special high-technology steels, European trade sources said.

The EC demanded compensation in July under rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the levies, which it estimated would cost Common Market steel producers $570 million between this year and 1987.

At talks Wednesday between U.S. and EC representatives, the United States said that while ready in principle to give compensation in the form of lower tariffs for other EC exports, the United States was not ready to give details until early October, the sources said.

U.S. sources said Tuesday that any compensation that Washington offered would be far less than the EC wanted.

Under Article 19 of GATT, which prescribes when emergency action can be taken against imports injuring domestic producers, exporters can decide within three months whether they will take retaliatory measures.

Because the U.S. measures took effect July 20, the sources said, the EC's Council of Ministers plans to meet to decide whether to accept compensation or to retaliate.

If the EC did retaliate, the sources said, steps might include a ban on profitable U.S. exports of corn gluten cereal substitutes, which are used as animal feed. This would provoke pressure on Washington from the powerful U.S. farmers' lobby.

The EC contends that U.S. restrictions on special steels, about the only profitable sector of the ailing European steel industry, violate GATT rules and are contrary to the spirit of free trade reaffirmed at the summit of the major industrial democracies at Williamsburg, Virginia, in May.

In Brussels, the EC's Executive Commission said that the United States had agreed to study EC demands for compensation and that U.S. negotiators had agreed to analyze requests that some types of special steels be exempted from tariff and quota restrictions.

Special steel imports from Europe, Japan, South Korea and Brazil accounted for 20 percent of the U.S. market last year, according to the U.S. trade representative's office.

Latin Nations and U.S. Prepare Draft on Talks

United Press International

CARACAS — The United States and Latin American nations put the finishing touches Wednesday on a draft declaration calling for urgent new steps to bring Western Hemisphere debt under control.

While the declaration is vague, Latin American delegates said it is an important step in getting the United States to recognize the need for major monetary and trade reforms to enable debtor countries to pull out of the worst recession since the 1930s.

The document has been given preliminary approval in committee but awaits full ratification by the Organization of American States.

It calls for lower interest rates, stepped-up trade with industrialized countries and expanded financial assistance by the International Monetary Fund and other world financial entities.

It recognizes the need for the United States and Latin American countries to share the blame and burden of the debt crisis. The document also states that the debt load is now so great that it is "beyond the control" of nations faced with huge overseas debts.

Manuel Ulloa, the Peruvian delegate and a former finance minister, said the debt declaration was "a first step" in a dialogue with the United States to reverse a debt trend that condemns citizens of some countries "to work the rest of their lives to pay off a foreign debt."

Once the declaration is approved by an OAS panel of debt experts, it is to undergo two more days of debate Thursday and Friday — this time by high-level OAS delegates, including 12 ministers from the 31 Latin American nations.

An OAS spokesman said a second-stage conference, on both debt and trade, would take place in Asunción, Paraguay, on Oct. 17-20 and would follow up on the guidelines set by the Caracas meeting at a ministerial level.

An observer at the conference, Pedro Pablo Kucinski, international vice president of First Boston Corp. and a former mines and energy minister of Peru, said the meeting was positive in that "any discussion on who is the blame is all over. The critical issue is how to get out of this problem."

China to Resume Purchasing U.S. Farm Products

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is resuming purchases of U.S. agricultural products and synthetic fibers that were suspended Jan. 19 in a trade dispute over Chinese textile exports to the United States, Chinese officials said Wednesday.

But China appears unlikely now to meet its commitment to purchase a minimum of 6 million metric tons (6.6 million short tons) of grain this year.

Qi Huaiyuan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that China would start buying U.S. grain and other agricultural products. The announcement comes about three weeks after China and the United States signed a five-year agreement on limited growth of Chinese textile exports to the United States.

Earlier, Shen Jueren, director of the foreign trade administration of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, formally lifted the ban on new contracts for purchases of U.S. cotton, soybeans and synthetic fibers.

The Chinese ban, which included reduction of planned imports of other agricultural products, was taken in retaliation for the Reagan administration's unilateral imposition of quotas on Chinese textile sales in the United States after negotiations on a new textile agreement became deadlocked.

As a result, Sino-U.S. trade plummeted 25 percent in the first seven months of this year, according to U.S. Commerce Department figures, and U.S. exports to China fell 42 percent.

Total Sino-U.S. trade through July was only $2.4 billion, with the United States running a $119-million deficit in contrast to past surpluses.

Two-way trade for this year will probably not exceed $4.5 billion, owing to the reduced agricultural purchases. Last year's trade totaled $5.2 billion, with the United States showing a $628-million surplus.

But actual U.S. sales are likely to be very limited, according to U.S. trade specialists and agricultural industry representatives here.

China has increased its soybeans plantings and has had several good harvests. The same is true of cotton, though Beijing might buy some special types of cotton in small quantities. China had advised U.S. exporters last year that it would be reducing its purchases of polyester fibers sharply this year as new petrochemical plants went into operation.

China is committed, however, to a minimum purchase of 6 million metric tons of grain this year under a bilateral agreement with the United States similar to the one Washington recently concluded with the Soviet Union.

Beijing appears unable to fullfill the agreement. So far, it has shipped 2.6 million metric tons of grain, and there is very little prospect that it can ship the balance by the end of the year.

China, as a result, runs a risk of being accused of failing to honor its commitments if a compromise, such as averaging the sales over the next two years, is not reached in discussions expected in October or November with Agriculture Department officials in Washington.

Britain Posts Trade Deficit

Reuters

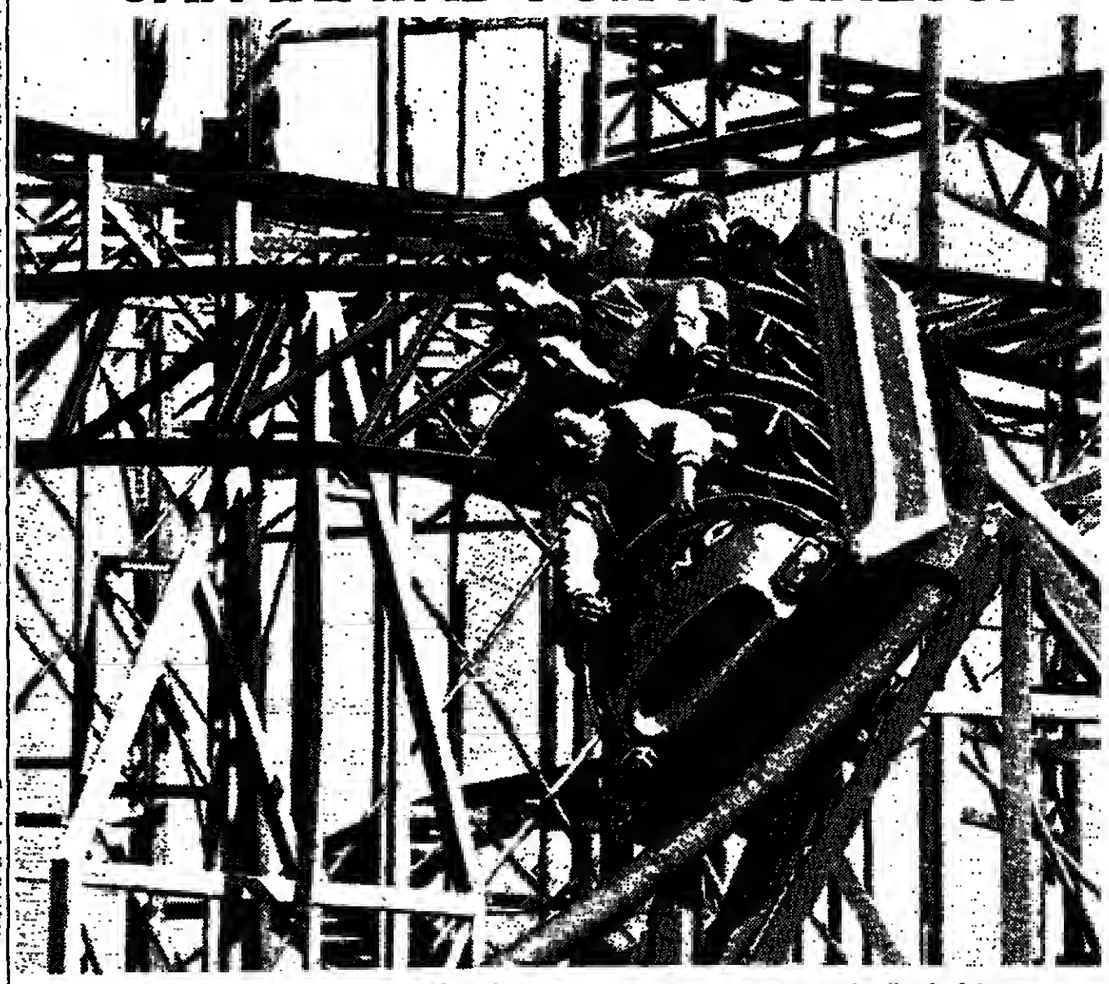
LONDON — Britain recorded a seasonally adjusted current account deficit of £313 million ($470 million) in the second quarter, after an upward revised first-quarter surplus of £779 million, the treasury said.

The current account is a broad trade measure that includes merchandise and nonmerchandise items.

Trade in merchandise in the quarter showed a deficit of £654 million, far wider than the first quarter's £194-million deficit.

But trade in nonmerchandise items showed a surplus of £341 million, down from the £973 surplus in the first quarter.

WHAT'S GREAT FOR PLEASURE CAN BE BAD FOR BUSINESS.



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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
6⅝	2⅝	LamSes				30	6	4⅝	6	
23⅞	12⅞	Lanier	.40	2.1	21	280	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
18⅞	10	LawlInt	.72	4.1	18	251	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	10⅝	LeePt	.20	.7	15	605	29	28⅝	25	+ ⅛
20¼	27¼	LearP pf	2.87	9.8		61	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	24⅝	LearSy	1.40	3.7	11	1270	43¼	41⅝	43	+1½
115⅞	64	LearS pf	2.25	2.1		1	106	106	106	+4
25⅞	10⅞	LeaRnl a	.36	1.7	19	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
47⅞	30¼	LswyTr	1.40	3.8	15	166	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
25⅞	13¼	LeeEn s	.64	2.7	16	26	24		24	
18⅞	12⅞	LgMas n	.20	1.4	0	43	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
21¼	9½	LegPlt s	.40	1.8	14	116	22⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
2⅞	⅝	LehVal				31	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16	13¼	Lehman	1.99e	11.5		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
29⅞	13½	Lennar	.20	1.0	52	374	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	5⅝	LeuCN s			9	28	18	17⅞	18	
14⅞	11⅞	Leucd pf	1.85	14.7		4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
56	29⅞	LevIS1	1.35	4.0	13	1335	47¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
45⅞	13½	LevStr s	.56	1.5	19	536	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅜
40	23½	LOF	1.20	3.8	26	498	45⅞	39⅞	40	
62½	43½	LOF pf	4.75	7.4		25	62½	62	62½	+ ½
22	12½	LibtyCe	.73	3.4	14	9	21		21	
35⅞	19⅞	Lilnk s	.40	1.4	16	319	30⅞	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
67½	51¼	Lilly	2.90	4.7	11	648	62½	60⅞	61⅞	— ⅜
21	6½	Limited s	.12	.4	34	684	30	27⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
58	37½	LincNl	3.00	5.3	9	256	57⅞	56	56⅞	— ½
25⅞	16⅞	LincPl	2.16e	10.8		256	20⅞	19⅞	20	
72⅞	42⅞	Linton	1.80	2.6	11	435	69⅞	43	62⅞	— ⅜
20	16	Liton pf	2.00	11.3		4	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ¼
125	64⅞	Lockhd			10	1357	114⅞	111¼	113⅞	—1⅛
43	31½	Lckhd wi				19	38⅞	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
45	22¼	Loctite	.80	1.4	25	61	42½	42	42½	+ ⅜
176	107	Loews	1.20	.8	7	43	151½	150¼	151½	+1½
52⅞	28⅞	LomFn	2.00	4.2	12	40	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ½
35⅞	24	LomMl	3.04e	10.1	10	30	30½	30¼	30⅞	+ ½
35⅞	33½	LnStar	1.90	7.2		351	26⅞	26	26¼	+ ⅛
18	14½	LtCo	2.02	13.3	6	116	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ½
46	33¼	LtLeh pfB	5.00	14.5		30z	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
97½	79	LtLeh pfI	5.75	6.7			85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
66½	54½	LtLeh pfJ	6.12	14.2		250z	57		57	
25½	24	LtLeh pfW	3.52	14.3		91	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
28¼	24½	LtLeh pfY	3.50	14.6		26	25	25	25	— ⅜
33	28½	LtLeh pfU	4.25	13.8		20	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1½
24⅞	22⅞	LtLeh pfT	3.71	14.1		5	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
84	70	LtLeh pfS	9.80	15.4		332	73	72½	73	+2
20⅞	16⅞	LtLeh pfR	2.50	13.4		4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
31½	18⅞	LtLeh pfQ	2.47	15.4		362	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
50½	25¼	LongDr	1.12	2.7	13	644	43	42⅞	— ⅞	
61	36¼	Loral	.60	1.4	22	228	67¼	65¼	66¼	—1½
14½	8⅞	LoGeni	.40	3.0	31	30	13½	13½	13½	— ½
30⅞	22⅞	LomnI n	1.80b	3.2	12	1228	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
36½	18½	LoPac	.80b	2.9	56	331	27⅞	27	27¼	
26⅞	23⅞	LoPL pf	2.16	13.2		20	24	23½	24	
24⅞	20	LouvGs	2.20	10.2	12	187	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	25⅞	Lowenst	1.40	2.9	10	32	49⅞	49	49	— ⅜
32⅞	11⅞	Lowes s	.32	1.2	23	1461	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
27⅞	16⅞	Lubrzl	1.08	4.2	18	257	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
35	21½	Lubys s	.80	1.9	33	17	42½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	13⅞	LuckyS	1.16	5.1	10	702	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	9⅞	Lukens	.40	2.6		70	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜

M

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
25½	15⅞	MACOM	.20	.7	37	255	29	28½	—	⅜
43⅞	27⅞	MCA s	.80	2.1	9	676	35⅞	34	34½	— ⅜
26⅞	20½	MEI s	.36	1.1	16	458x	33	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	MGMGr	.44	3.5	33	274	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16½	6⅞	MGMGr pf	.44	4.7		46	9½	9⅞	9⅞	
22⅞	5⅞	MGMUa	.20e	1.3	14	337	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
8⅞	5⅞	MGMUa wi				403	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	11½	MGMHo	.60	2.3		85	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
38⅞	16	Macmil	.70b	2.2	18	127	32⅞	32	32⅞	+1¼
64⅞	38	Macys	.80	1.5	15	1727	53	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
43	34⅞	Madwpf	4.25	10.2		200z	41⅞	41⅞	41½	
34¼	17	MdsFd	2.00e	11.3		131	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
41	12½	MagICl	.72	1.9	14	272	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	+ ½
31⅞	18⅞	MainH s	.84	3.0	13	43	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
11⅞	4⅞	MgAm	.16		84	174	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25	11½	Manhin	.30b	1.4	10	121	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	6¼	ManhNt	.32	1.9	19	63	17⅞	17	17	
25½	7⅞	ManCre	.20	1.0	26	116	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
21	26⅞	MrMan	3.50	7.2	5	1066	47¼	46⅞	43	+1¼
65½	41⅞	MrVl pf	5.88e	9.6		10z	61½	61½	61½	
63⅞	58	MrVl pf	5.71e	10.5		95	56½	55½	54	— ½
16⅞	5	VlManvl				695	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	12	VlManvl pf				143	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
128½	69⅞	NCR	2.60	2.1	14	1696	125½	123¼	124½	+ ⅜
22⅞	14½	NL Ind	1.00	5.3		764	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	17½	NUI	2.00	6.6	9	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
3⅞	1⅞	NVF				390	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	33½	NabscB	2.28	5.8	8	2297	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
37	22½	Nalco	1.12	3.1	23	410	35½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	9⅞	Nasco	.24	1.0		54	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
30½	8⅞	Nashua				100	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
26¼	17½	NatCan	1.00	4.1	16	39	24⅞	24	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	13⅞	NtCnv s	.54	2.0	19	49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
31	21⅞	NtDtal	2.20	8.2	17	1055	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	
19⅞	15½	NOist pr	1.85	9.8		24	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	6⅞	NIEdu s			23	79	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
36	29	NalFG	3.44	9.8	7	37	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅞	NFG pf	2.30	10.7		4	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
35⅞	21⅞	NatGyp	1.56	5.1	20	519	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
11	2½	NtHom				293	7⅞	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
19⅞	6½	NMdCre	.46	3.3	12	387	14⅞	13⅞	14	— ⅛
32⅞	15	NMdE s	.40	1.6	17	1867	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
13	7⅞	NMinES				45	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
30⅞	17⅞	NPrest s	.92	3.3	12	695	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
60	15⅞	NSemi				5834	56⅞	53½	54⅞	—2½
39⅞	21⅞	NiSvIn s	1.20	3.2	11	93	38⅞	37⅞	37½	
17	7⅞	NStand				30	12⅞	12	12¼	
30¼	13⅞	NstSh	.25	.9		1315	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
64⅞	53	NtSil pf	5.00	7.9		355	63½	62	63½	+1½
27⅞	24¼	NevPw	2.72	10.4	9	82	26¼	24	26¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	13½	NevP pf	1.74	11.8		4600z	15⅞	16	15½	+ ⅜
21¼	16¼	NevP pf	2.50	11.9		50z	19½	19¼	19¼	
17	14⅞	NevP pf	1.95	12.3		2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	6	NevSv s	.15e	1.1	7	191	13¼	13½	13½	+ ⅜
38⅞	28⅞	NEngEl	3.20	8.6	7	69	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
37	22⅞	NEnP pf	2.76	10.5		16	26¼	26¼	26¼	
10⅞	14⅞	NJRsc	1.04	10.4	8	13	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	18⅞	NY&EG	2.32	11.4	6	403	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
73½	61⅞	NYS pf	8.80	13.1		300z	67	67	67	— ½
19⅞	16⅞	NYS pf	2.12	13.3		12	16	15⅞	16	
21¼	15⅞	NYS pfD	3.75	13.2		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
23¼	7⅞	Newell s	.50	2.8	12	158	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31	21⅞	Nwhal n	.32	1.1	39	25	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
16⅞	11	NwhlIn	.36e	2.7		44	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15⅞	9	NwhlRn	.28e	2.1		87	17⅞	13	13¼	— ⅛
62	26⅞	Newmt	1.80	1.7	28	610	46⅞	58¼	58½	— ½
9⅞	4⅞	Newpark	.04			344	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	NiaMP	1.92	11.4	6	222	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
26	24⅞	NiaMpf	3.40	12.7		70z	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
32½	24⅞	NiaMpf	3.68	12.5		220z	29½	28½	29½	+1¼
33½	26⅞	NiaMpf	2.98	13.0		240z	23	23	23	
35⅞	28½	NiaMpf	4.10	12.8		200z	32	31⅞	32	
42½	41⅞	NiaMpf	6.10	13.3		200z	46	46	46	+ ½
21⅞	13⅞	NiagSh	1.39e	7.1		54	19⅞	19½	19½	
21⅞	8⅞	Nicolet			49	1048	21⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
26½	27⅞	NICOR	3.84	9.8	10	1⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
20½	9½	NobLd	.12	.6	22	290	20⅞	19⅞	20	— ⅛
65	57⅞	NorfSo	2.80	4.2	15	1977	67⅞	64⅞	67¼	+2⅜
38⅞	12⅞	Norlin				16	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
38⅞	23⅞	Norstr	2.20b	6.1	7	68	37	36½	36¼	— ⅛
46⅞	40	Norstr pf	2.40e	5.2		7z	46	45	45⅞	— ½
14⅞	5⅞	NortEn	.60	4.9	9	342	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ½
42⅞	24⅞	NACoal	.50	5.4	10	44	28½	27⅞	30	+ ½
70⅞	41½	NoAPhi	1.70	3.4	12	226	71	68½	70⅞	+2½
22⅞	10⅞	NEurO	2.22e	12.1	6	52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅞	NwNtUt	1.88	11.1	9	24	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14¼	11⅞	NIndPS	1.50	10.7	11	3362	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
45	46	NIPS pf	2.67e	5.9		242	45	45½	45½	
35	26⅞	NstPwr	2.96	8.4	7	206	35½	34⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
81¼	65⅞	NSPow pf	7.40	12.1		300z	61	61	61	— ½
45¼	14	NorTel s	.40	.9		3485	44	43⅞	43½	— ½
8	3½	Nthgat s				346	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
95⅞	57⅞	NorTrp	1.60	2.2	20	201	87⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—2⅞
55⅞	39⅞	NwStAir	.50	1.9	50	1341	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
54	45	NwCP pf	3.85e	6.1		10z	50	50	50	
32⅞	14⅞	NwstEn	1.50	4.7	10	1071	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
25	19⅞	NwEn pf	2.12	8.0		97	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
26⅞	18⅞	NwSW	.10i			88	23⅞	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
47⅞	25½	Norton	2.00	4.8	123	88	41½	41½	41⅞	
25⅞	21	NorStn	1.80	2.8	20	111	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
35⅞	21	Norwst	1.80	4.9	11	218	36½	36¼	36⅞	+ ½
70¼	38½	Novo	.28e	.4	22	596	70½	69½	70¼	+1½
31½	40⅞	Nucor	.56	.8	22	178	48⅞	47¼	47¼	—1¼
49⅞	28¼	Nucor wi				3	34½	34	34	— ¼
48⅞	16⅞	NutrSs	.32	1.8	10	505	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	— ⅛

O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
17½	7¼	Oakind	.56i			15	8¼	8¼	—	½
27½	18½	OakIlP	1.52	5.9	17	16	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
25⅞	17⅞	OccPet	2.50	10.2		2⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
21⅞	16⅞	OccIP pf	2.50	12.9		21x	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	16⅞	OccIP pf	2.12	12.3		7x	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	15⅞	OccIP pf	2.20	12.9		17x	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
159	88	OccIP pf	15.50	14.8		198x	105⅞	104⅞	105	— ⅛
104⅞	85⅞	Occ pf	14.62	14.6		649x	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ½
32⅞	19⅞	Ogden	1.60	3.1	10	133	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	19½	Ogden	1.80	5.9	11	171	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
16½	13⅞	OhioEd	1.80	12.2	8	760	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
22½	25	OhEd pf	3.90	12.8		40z	30½	30½	30½	+1⅛
61½	49	OhEd pf	7.24	12.8		40z	56½	56	56½	+ ½
27⅞	25	OhEd pf	3.30	13.1		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
27¼	27⅞	OhEd pf	3.92	12.2		25	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	12⅞	OhEd pf	1.80	11.8		11	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
70	57	OhEd pf	6.64	12.2		34z	65	64	65	+2½
19⅞	14⅞	OhP pf	2.07	12.0		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
110	100½	OhP pf	14.00	13.6		21z	103½	102⅞	102⅞	+ ½
110	99⅞	OhP pf	14.00	13.6		21z	102	102	102⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	16½	OktaGE	1.84	9.5	8	146	19⅞	19	19⅞	
29⅞	25	OldGt pf	.80	10.2		10z	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
33⅞	19⅞	Olin	1.20	3.8	14	880	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
30½	15⅞	Omark	1.56	4.2	35	6	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
49½	21⅞	Omnicr s	.80	2.1	23	53	37⅞	36½	37⅞	

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
47	23⅞	PNH	.84	2.5	15	380	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	10½	PNBMd	1.36e	9.3	10	114	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
40	28½	PPG	2.56	3.7	13	768	69⅞	67½	69⅞	+2⅜
34⅞	29½	PPG wi				16	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅜
35⅞	20½	PSA	.60	2.8		147	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
25½	17⅞	PSA dpf				96	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
12	11⅞	PacAS	1.48	12.3		7	13⅞	12	12	— ⅛
16½	12⅞	PacGE s	1.68	10.3	7	3789	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
35⅞	26⅞	PacLtg	2.00	7.1	7	61	33⅞	33	33	— ⅛
30⅞	17	PacLum	.50	3.3	26	139	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
74⅞	10½	PacPw	2.16	9.3	7	1471	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ½
31⅞	25½	PacP pf	3.75	12.5		7	30	29⅞	30	
33⅞	27⅞	PacP pf	4.07	12.7		18	32	31⅞	33	+1⅛
39⅞	11	PacSci	.40	1.2	17	125	35⅞	33	35⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	10½	PacTin	.40	2.4	40	55	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
41⅞	16⅞	PainWb s	.40	1.3	7	347	46⅞	46	46¼	—1⅜
36⅞	16⅞	PalmBc	1.20	3.6	13	37	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
21⅞	14	PanAm	.62	3.8	7	26	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
8⅞	2½	PanAm				2202	7⅞	7⅞	7½	— ⅞
5½	2½	PanA wi				288	4½	4⅞	4⅞	
38¼	23½	PanHEC	2.30	6.3	9	272	37	36	36⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	4¼	PanPr			102	1759	6¼	5⅞	6¼	
28⅞	12⅞	PapnCH	.76	4.2	12	245	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	13⅞	Pardy s			21	1710	19⅞	18	18	—1½
42	16⅞	Pargas	.99e	2.8	11	898	36⅞	35⅞	36	—5⅞
13⅞	7⅞	ParkDrl	.16	1.3		657	12⅞	12⅞	12½	— ⅛
31⅞	17½	ParkH	1.84	2.5	29	989	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅜
21⅞	12	ParkPn	.52	2.8		95	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
22½	11⅞	Parsn s	1.00	4.7	12	1188	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
6⅛	4	PatPtrl				126	5⅞	5½	5½	
20⅞	9½	PayIN s	.27	1.8	16	317	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
24	14⅞	PayNP n	.56	2.8	14	307	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ½
34½	13½	PayCsh s	.12	.5	29	416	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	4⅞	Peabdy	.20	1.4	19	246	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Pengo				93	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	22⅞	PenCen			10	486	36	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
103	65⅞	PenCr pf	5.27	5.4		32	98½	97½	98	
67⅞	41	Penney	2.16	3.8	11	1939	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅞	PepCo	2.16	9.3	7	312	22	21⅞	21⅞	
38½	31½	PePL pf	4.40	13.1		8z	34½	33½	33½	—1⅞
34½	31⅞	PePL pf	4.50	12.2		50z	37	37	37	+1
23½	22⅞	PePL dpr	2.00	13.0		35	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
68½	58	PePL pr	8.40	13.2		20z	63⅞	63	63	— ½
25½	24⅞	PePL dpr	2.12	13.1		21	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
31	25½	PePL dpr	3.75	13.2		18	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
98½	80	PePL pr	11.50	13.0		10z	92	93	93	
98½	97	PePL pr	8.00	13.5		9z	99½	99½	99½	— ½
70⅞	57	PePL pr	6.50	13.2		160z	66¼	66	66	— ½
44	25½	Pennwlt	2.20	5.3	20	48	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+ ½
26¼	16¼	Penw pf	1.60	6.4		13	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
42⅞	27⅞	Pennzoil	2.20	5.3	12	1054	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	10⅞	PeopEn	.80	7.3	9	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	PeopEn	1.60	10.5	7	97	9½	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	11⅞	PepB s	.20	.9	19	401	22⅞	22	22	— 1
50	32⅞	PepsiCo	1.62	4.8	17	4176	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	25⅞	PerkEl	1.20	3.4	17	1618	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
6	Pmlan	1.22e	13.2	7	248	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛	
19⅞	5⅞	PeryDs	.20	1.1	19	93	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
40	23	Perrie	1.40	4.6	17	148	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
18	11	Petrin	.30	.3		2653	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	25	PetRs	3.39e	10.4		28	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	16	PetRs pf	1.57	8.9		24	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
12	9⅞	Pfizer s	1.16	2.1	16	2197	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	30⅞	Phelps				1000	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
34	21⅞	PhilbS s	.54	1.7	10	4831	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	15⅞	PhilgEl	2.12	12.9	7	1270	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
36	29⅞	PhilEl pf	4.40	13.3		6z	33	33	33	
35	27⅞	PhilEl pf	4.12	13.2		5z	32

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Qantas Plans to Purchase 9 Aircraft From Boeing, in $800-Million Pact

SYDNEY (AP) — Qantas Airways announced plans Wednesday to buy nine Boeing aircraft for $860 million.

The Qantas chairman, Jim Leslie, said the government-owned airline will buy six of the new 200-seat, extended-range 767s and three 747s. He said Qantas had considered buying the European Airbus 310 airliner and had called for offers from both Airbus Industrie and Boeing. But the company decided on the Boeing 767 because of what he said was greater flexibility for both short- and long-range flights.

The purchases are subject to government approval, Mr. Leslie said. He added that Qantas does not plan to ask for government aid to make the purchase. The airline will borrow the necessary funds and progressively sell off six of its older 747s, he said.

BP to Sell Part of North Sea Oil Field

LONDON (Reuters) — British Petroleum plans to sell as much as 12 percent of its North Sea Forties field, mostly by offering units on a tender basis, in an effort to raise £250 million ($370 million), company officials said Wednesday.

BP, operator of the Forties field, currently has a 94.78-percent stake in the property. The rest is held by Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Exxon Corp.'s Esso Petroleum Co.

Under the tender arrangements, at least 170 companies were being invited to bid for working interests in the field in one or more units of 0.25 percent to 1 percent each.

Sale Date Is Set for Suzuki-GM Car

TOKYO (Reuters) — Suzuki Motor Co. will start marketing a new small economy car, the Cultus, in Japan on Oct. 20, company officials announced Wednesday. The car was developed jointly with General Motors Corp.

The five-seat, front-wheel drive car, the Japanese version of GM's "S" car, is powered by a 993-cc, three-cylinder aluminium-alloy engine, the officials said. They said the company hopes to sell 3,000 units a month at a base price of 635,000 yen ($2,590).

Peugeot Reported to Plan Bond Issue

PARIS (Reuters) — Peugeot, the French automaker, will seek to raise 1 billion francs ($125 million) next week with an eight-year, fixed-rate bond priced at par and carrying a coupon of 11.5 percent, primary bond market sources said Wednesday.

The bonds will be paired with 20 subscription rights, each of which will permit bond holders to buy a Peugeot share. Each share will have a nominal value of 70 francs, at the fixed rate of 240 francs.

Peugeot asked its shareholders for authority to issue the bond last May, a month before it reported a net consolidated loss of 2.15 billion francs in 1982.

Arianespace to Launch GTE Satellite

PARIS (Reuters) — Arianespace, the marketing division of the European Space Agency, has signed a $25-million contract with GTE Spacenet Corp. for its third launching of a telecommunications satellite since 1981, an Arianespace spokesman said Wednesday.

The Ariane 3, a more powerful version of the Ariane 1, will launch the communications satellite in early 1985, the spokesman said.

Beckwith Former Partner Sentenced

NEW YORK (NYT) — Edward P. Wolfram Jr., formerly the managing partner of the bankrupt Bell & Beckwith stock brokerage house, has been sentenced in Toledo, Ohio, to 25 years in prison for violating federal securities laws.

The sentence, handed down on Tuesday, represented the maximum term the 54-year-old Mr. Wolfram could have received. He will be eligible for parole after serving one-third of the term. Mr. Wolfram pleaded guilty on April 9 to four counts of securities fraud and one count of falsifying a federal report.

Bell & Beckwith, an 85-year-old regional brokerage firm in Toledo, was shut down by federal investigators on Feb. 7 after they discovered a $36-million shortage of collateral in six margin accounts overseen by Mr. Wolfram and owned by his wife, Zula.

Mr. Wolfram confessed to siphoning money from Bell & Beckwith in order to buy or operate a casino and hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, a horse farm in Florida, an oil company in Louisiana and cattle ranches in Arkansas.

Finance Minister Resigns in Greece

ATHENS (Reuters) — Finance Minister Dimitrios Koulourianos has resigned, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said Mr. Koulourianos had resigned for personal reasons and that the move did not reflect plans for a change in the government's economic policy.

Mr. Koulourianos will be replaced by the current deputy economy minister, Yannis Pottakis. Mr. Pottakis will take over Mr. Koulourianos' function as chairman of the Council of Budget Ministers of the European Community, Mr. Maroudas added.

Profit Margins in U.S. At 30-Year Low in 1982

United Press International

NEW YORK — Profit margins for U.S. industry fell to their lowest level in 30 years in 1982, with corporations earnings less than four cents on each dollar of sales, a survey showed Wednesday.

It marked the third consecutive year that U.S. industry pocketed less than five cents on each sales dollar, according to the study by Standard & Poor's Corp.

S&P reported that profits as a percent of sales for companies in its 400 industrials index averaged 3.95 percent in 1982 — or 3.95 cents on the dollar.

"Last year's dismal profit margin performance reflected the effects of one of the worst recessions since the end of World War II," S&P chief economist David Blitzer said.

The survey showed that last year's return of 3.95 percent represented a decline of nearly 19 percent from 1981's 4.86-percent performance, and was the lowest return since 1952.

The previous low since that time was the 4.63 percent recorded in 1975; the high of 6.82 percent occurred in 1965.

Mr. Blitzer said that "corporate profits were off more than 18 percent in the 1981-82 recession. By comparison, profits fell by about 12 percent in the 1973-75 reversal."

The economist said that although profit margins continued to deteriorate in the early stages of 1983 — the 400 industrials averaged a 3.68-percent return in the first quarter and improved to 4.29 percent in the second quarter — they are likely to continue to improve through the end of the year.

"For many industries, things did not start to move until the second quarter, when consumer spending took a major stride upward, boosting sales and cash flow," Mr. Blitzer said.

"We expect to see continued economic growth, with second-half corporate profits showing gains of 25 to 35 percent over the second half of 1982."

In the study, of the 66 industry groups included, only 19 managed to improve their margins in 1982, while 45 declined, one stayed even and one recorded a second consecutive deficit year.

The offshore-drilling industry showed the widest profit margin in the S&P study — 21.7 percent — followed by crude-oil producers (12.9 percent), drugs (10.7 percent), oil-well equipment and service (9.7 percent) and newspaper publishing (8.9 percent).

Mr. Blitzer said that the wide margins in offshore drilling were largely the result of favorable contracts dating back to the 1980-81 drilling boom.

The poorest performers were the aluminum, copper, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, miscellaneous metals and steel industries, all of which recorded deficit years.

Japanese Firms See Slow Upturn

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's major corporations see economic conditions in Japan slowly improving, according to a quarterly survey released Wednesday by the Bank of Japan.

The central bank's survey — covering the outlook for 7,021 businesses, including 521 major corporations — indicated an economic upturn due to a rebound in exports, a reduction of inventories and increases in sales and production.

But the Bank of Japan refrained from concluding that the economy is poised for significant expansion, noting that domestic demand remains sluggish.

Rates Imperil Comeback Of Fixed-Rate Mortgage

(Continued from Page 9)

short-term rates soared and depositors earned high levels of interest. Banks and thrift institutions that had large quantities of 30-year fixed-rate mortgages on their books were earning lower rates and thereby suffered from a so-called "negative spread" that caused a wave of closings and forced mergers.

In other words, the banks were paying more for their new mortgages than they were taking in from their old ones.

"The concern is not today's spread," said Mark J. Riedy, executive vice president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. "What's going to happen in the next credit crunch when yields on savings instruments go up above mortgage yields?"

Bankers and savings and loan officials say, however, that with overall interest rates — including those for mortgages — slightly higher in recent months, the percentage of fixed-rate mortgages may have peaked in July and has now probably turned downward.

They add that the July figures for mortgage closings reflect mortgages originated in May or June, indicating that there has been an upsurge in adjustable-rate mortgages in the past few months.

"The savings and loan industry always bets the wrong way on interest rates," said Mr. Abt. "The things going in the pipeline right now are the floating-rate mortgages, but we won't see that for another two months."

Two important factors in home financing are the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. Perhaps half of the fixed-rate mortgages issued in the first half of the year were either insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the VA, neither of which handles adjustable-rate mortgages.

Furthermore, during much of this period, the difference in the interest rates between FHA-VA mortgages and conventional mortgages was greater than it is today. The FHA-VA maximum rate has been 13 percent since late last month and conventional mortgages are now generally around 14 percent.

"In the fall, I think there will be a higher percentage of adjustables as the FHA rate is more in conformity with the conventional market," said James Christian, chief economist of the U.S. League of Savings Associations. "Over time, and not too much time, you're going to see adjustables back over 50 percent" of all [new] mortgages.

Coleco Says Its New Home Computer Will Have Innovative Memory Device

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Coleco Industries has claimed a major breakthrough in manufacturing an inexpensive memory device for home computers.

The maker of video games, which is just starting to make computers, said Tuesday that it had developed a tape drive — similar to a tape recorder — that would shuffle information between the memory and the screen of a computer terminal as quickly and efficiently as the more complex, commonly used floppy-disk drive. A floppy disk stores information on a record-like device.

The tape drive is being incorporated into Coleco's Adam home computer. The Adam, which has not yet been released for sale, will be priced by retailers between $600 and $700, Coleco officials said.

Coleco also said it had halted U.S. production of Colecovision, the company's popular home-video game, to make way for production of Adam. But Coleco said it planned to resume production of Colecovision early next year.

Arnold C. Greenberg, president and chief executive officer of Coleco, said the company had received firm orders for 400,000 Adam machines. Coleco officials declined to specify a precise release date for Adam, although analysts said it should be available about Oct. 1.

The announcements were made at a news conference at Coleco's Hartford headquarters. Reporters and Wall Street analysts were able to see Adam closely for the first time and to handle it.

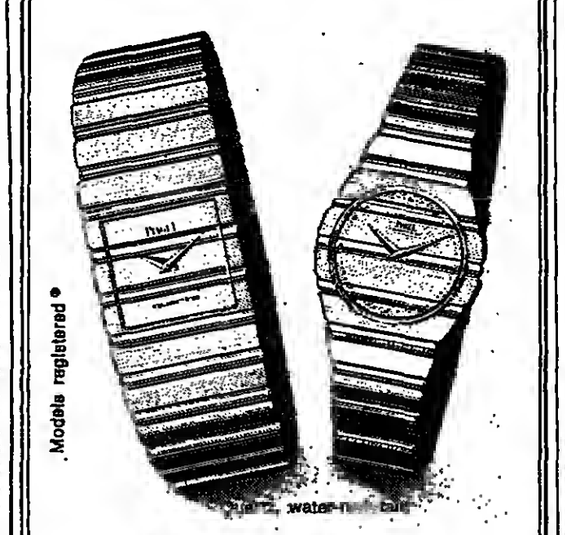
Almost as soon as Adam was introduced at a Chicago show in June, analysts began expressing concern that the machine's external tape-drive memory, used to store programs and other computer files, might be a liability because it was considerably slower and less efficient than the floppy-disk drives used on many other home computers.

Coleco said Tuesday, however, that its engineers had redesigned Adam, increasing from four to six the number of electronic "brains," known as microprocessors, inside each machine.

Coleco said the change would increase Adam's speed in searching for and retrieving data from memory and would also improve its ability to do "multi-tasking" — several assignments at the same time.

Coleco said the new computer would have about 80,000 bytes, or units, of internal memory and that it would use the Zilog Z-80 microprocessor, made by a subsidiary of Exxon Corp. The machine will not operate with any computer programs now on the market, but Coleco said it would soon be issuing a wide range of software.

PIAGET



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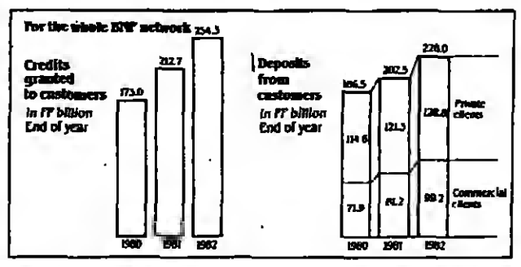
BNP 1982

BNP maintained its efforts in support of its customers both at home and overseas in a difficult economic climate. **Although net profit in France decreased slightly, Group consolidated profit showed further improvement, reaching FF 1,297 billion (+ 11 %).**

In France
BNP's loans to commerce and industry increased, particularly with respect to small and medium-sized firms. Loans took several forms — participating loans, long term loans, acquisition of shares. Priority was given to those engaged in setting up new firms, in innovatory activity or external trade.

Development of private client services took place in three directions — widening of investment opportunities, housing loans, improvement and expansion of products offered. The acquisition of Crédit Universel enabled the Bank to complete its range of banking products.

Abroad
The strengthening of the network continued and BNP confirmed its standing as a major international bank.



BANKING ACTIVITY IN FRANCE

Private deposits increased by 10.8%: sight deposits, passbook accounts and home savings accounts increased by 11.6%: due to competition from equities, fixed deposits and certificates of deposit increased by only 3.0%.

Loans to private clients increased by 8%. The increase was used mainly to provide finance for home-ownership and to provide loans granted within the terms of the home savings scheme.

Deposits from commercial clients increased by 6.8% while advances increased by 17.0%.
BNP made particular efforts with non-restricted credits: foreign currency credits were up by 58.0%. Similarly with credits benefiting from less severe restriction such as export credits and investment credits. In order to back the expansion of its lending, BNP issued FF 5 billion of bonds.

Investments
To meet the needs of private and commercial clients BNP intensified its efforts and placed FF 16.7 billion of bonds. The net assets of its Unit Trusts increased by 41.0%. The bank also set up three new short-term Unit Trusts: NATIOE PARGNE, NATIOPLACEMENT and NATIOASSOCIATION.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

There were further developments in the **international network.** BNP opened two new subsidiaries in the United States: a branch was opened in Athens and representative offices in Taipei and Montreal.

The bank became a shareholder in the Oriental Bank Berhad in Malaysia and signed a cooperation agreement with an Indonesian bank.
Finally, BNP maintained its position as the leading French bank in **euro-bond placing,** having been leader or co-leader for international issues worth US $ 15 billion.

RESULTS

Unconsolidated results
The unconsolidated gross profit of BNP before deduction of tax, depreciation, provisions and sundry items increased by 9.6% to FF 5,836 billion. In 1982 provisions for bad and doubtful debts were FF 3,931 billion, of which FF 2,837 billion was for country risk.

BNP's unconsolidated net profit was FF 551 million, a decrease of 6.8% over the figure of FF 591 million for 1981. The profit will be distributed between appropriation to statutory reserves (FF 185 million), dividend to shareholders (FF 136 million) and payment which is due to the Caisse Nationale des Banques (FF 230 million).

Consolidated results
The consolidated profit before deduction of tax, depreciation, provisions and sundry items reached FF 7,729 billion, an increase of 14.5%.

Net consolidated profit, after FF 4,303 billion provisions for bad and doubtful debts, reached FF 1,297 billion, an increase of 11% of which FF 1,208 billion was contributed by the Group.

FF 756 million (58%) of the BNP Group net consolidated profit was generated by domestic banking activity.

Profit from outside France amounted to FF 541 million (42% of the total).

BNP GROUP CONSOLIDATED TRADING ACCOUNT (in million FF)

Debit 1981	Debit 1982	Credit 1981	Credit 1982	Balance 1981	Balance 1982	
52 369	62 945	70 905	84 601	18 536	21 656	Bank operating income and expenditure
		20	33	20	33	Additional income
8 289	9 663			-8 289	-9 663	Staff costs
480	565			-480	-565	Taxation
3 038	3 732			-3 038	-3 732	Operating overheads
				6 749	7 729	Results before depreciation, provisions, taxation and sundry
550	663			-550	-663	Allocation to depreciation accounts
3 934	4 482			-3 934	-4 482	Operating provisions
1 931	2 235	835	948	-1 096	-1 287	Taxation and sundry
1 169	1 297			1 169	1 297	Net profit
71 760	85 582	71 760	85 582			Total

BALANCE-SHEET

The unconsolidated balance-sheet total was FF 660 billion, an increase of 19.6%.

The consolidated balance-sheet total was FF 739 billion, an increase of 20.6%.

After appropriation the Group's consolidated Capital funds amounted to FF 9.60 billion, an increase of FF 1.50 billion.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE-SHEET (in million FF)

ASSETS 31.12 1981	ASSETS 31.12 1982		LIABILITIES 31.12 1981	LIABILITIES 31.12 1982
17 689	18 292	Cash, issuing banks, public Treasury, current giro accounts	32 737	33 291
199 390	241 228	Banks and financial institutions	200 527	242 083
69 708	86 849	Treasury bonds, securities received as collateral or bought outright	-	-
-	-	or sold outright	55 153	82 888
242 041	296 485	Customers	234 684	270 034
61 292	66 498	Other accounts	67 939	75 673
13 835	16 077	Marketable securities and trade investment	-	-
6 703	8 435	Investments	-	-
2 714	5 399	Leasing operations	-	-
-	-	Debentures	13 841	25 261
-	-	Participating loans	28	19
99	112	Equity	7 303	8 829
-	-	Profit for the year	1 169	1 297
613 471	739 375	Total	613 471	739 375

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 6,730,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 6,460,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 6,460,000

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
		A								
22⅝	6½	AAV	.32	2.2	13	14	14½	14½	14⅝	+¼
s1/2	1⅛	ATI				138	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	2	AcmePr			11	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+½
19⅛	10¼	AcmtU s	.32	3.0	19	22	14⅜	14¼	14¼	−⅜
14½	1⅛	Action s			9	109	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
12	8⅛	Action s	1.00t	12.7	38	46	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
6½	1¼	Actn wt				15	4⅝	4	4⅝	
3	1⅜	AdmRs				2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅝	13	AdRual s	.10	.4	15	88	25⅝	25	25	−⅜
28⅞	14¼	Adobe	.20	.8	17	27	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	−⅝
5⅛	3	AegisCp			13	123	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+½
24⅝	18⅛	Aerfix s			19	54	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−½
7	3⅛	Aeronco			8	190	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
22½	9⅞	AfilHsp	.36	1.4	12	3	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅛
45	17⅝	AfilPb s	.44	1.6	17	228	29	28⅞	29	
17½	3⅝	AfilSts			13	25	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
15⅝	5⅞	AirExp				88	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−½
6⅞	4⅞	Alamcn			12	77	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
22⅝	4	AlbaW	.15e	.9	14	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−⅜
13¼	3	AlnTr s			11	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
10½	5¼	AlphaA			41	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
28¼	13⅝	Alphgl s	.05	.3	26	145	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
22	8⅜	Altamil	.40	1.8	12	31	22	21⅞	21⅞	
1⅛	⅛	Altec				7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
10½	4⅝	Altec pf				1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
2⅞	1⅛	Altex				438	2⅜	3	2⅜	+⅝
⅝	⅛	Altex wt				98	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
33½	7⅝	AlzaCp				1252	21½	20⅜	21⅛	+⅝
29⅞	11¼	Amdhl s	.20	1.1	51	1412	18⅝	15⅝	18½	−½
25⅞	5⅝	Amedc s	.00	.4	25	83	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
7⅝	3½	ABilt n	.16	2.5	31	2	6	6	6	−⅛
6	1¼	AmCap				6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅝	12⅛	AExp wt				126	30½	29⅛	30½	+1
15⅝	7½	Alsrael			3	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
19⅝	8	AmZeA	.52	3.2	42	40	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
15¼	8⅛	AmZeB	.52	3.4	58	9	15⅛	14	15⅛	−⅛
19¼	3	AMBIO s				677	8⅝	7⅝	8	−½
36⅛	18⅛	AMortin	.25	.8	12	139	31⅝	31¼	31¼	−⅛
60⅝	47½	AmPetf	3.20	5.4	16	39	59	59	59	−½
8⅝	3⅛	APlan				208	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
20⅝	10⅝	APrec	.28	1.9	17	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9	3⅝	AmRlty			66	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	3⅝	ASCIE				32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
10⅛	2⅛	AmWell				159	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Ampcl n	.12	2.6	4	58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1	Amcst n				99	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	10⅝	AndJcb	.63t	3.4	24	46	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+⅜
8⅝	3⅝	AngloE				67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
25¼	7⅛	Anthem			28	44	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅝
37⅝	12⅛	APlDis s			41	258	25	29⅛	29⅝	+⅝
7⅝	4⅛	ArgoPt				67	7⅝	7½	7⅛	−⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Armtrn				11	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
13⅝	6⅛	ArrowA	.29	1.7	15	7	11½	11⅛	11½	+½
16⅝	7⅝	Arundl			6	31	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
43⅝	9½	Asamr g	.40			144	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅜
15⅝	3⅛	Asamr wi				226	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
13⅝	5⅝	Astrsc			18	13	12⅛	12	12	
6	1⅜	AstroDr				39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2	AtlsCM				97	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	5	Atlas wt				9	6	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
19⅝	9	AtlasV s	.20	1.4	18	61	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	Audiotr	.16b	2.3	46	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
44	29⅝	AutoSw	.92	2.5	21	6	37½	37½	37½	+½
23½	16⅝	AVEMC	.58	3.4	13	44	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅝
42⅝	16⅝	Avendt	1.28b	2.0	9	22	43½	42⅝	43½	+½
		B								
7⅝	2	BAT s				38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40⅝	11⅞	BDM s				38	51	44⅝	44½	−⅛
5	1⅛	BRT				16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	BSN n	.02e	.3	47	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅞	1⅛	BTK				21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6	Badger	.20e	2.1		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
18⅛	5⅝	BaldwS	.32e	4.1		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
13⅝	7½	BallyM wt				44	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
26⅝	19⅛	BanFd	1.45e	6.2		15	23½	23⅛	23½	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Banstr g	.60e			16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	6⅛	BnkBld	.40	5.1		26	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
27½	22	Barca	.12	2.2	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BarnEn				13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
14	8⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.5	11	8	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅝
7⅝	3½	BaryRS				52	6	5⅝	6	
15⅝	7⅝	Baruch	.34t	2.5	16	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
15⅝	3⅝	Beard				68	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅝
19⅝	5½	BeerCh n			9	264	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Beehiv				38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−½
8⅝	2⅝	Beltran				22	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
26⅝	15⅝	BrkShA	.40	1.4	17	15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
26⅛	16	BrkStdB	.40	1.6	17	9	24½	24⅛	24½	+½
34⅝	4⅛	BergE s				9	36	36⅛	36⅛	−⅝
39½	20⅝	BergB s	.32	1.0	22	203	32⅛	30⅝	31	+1½
1⅝	3½	BetTy				7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
16½	3⅝	BethCp	.49t	5.2	300	19	6⅝	6	6	−⅛
17⅝	7⅝	BlcCp	.60	4.1	10	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
10⅝	6⅝	BigVs	.40	2.7	10	83	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
7½	3⅝	BlttrIn n	.16	3.0	10	2	5	5	5	
25⅝	16½	BlackHd	1.28	5.6	10	20	23⅛	21⅛	21½	
6⅝	3⅝	BlcR A			24	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
29⅝	11⅛	Blessing	.72	2.5	16	1	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	BlockE				63	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	BlountA	.16		14	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	BlountA	.35	2.2		11	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅝
35⅝	20⅝	BoisrP	.05b	.3	31	55	30⅛	30	30	
61½	11	BoltBr s	.20	.4	53	39	52	50	50⅛	−⅜
24⅝	12	BowVal	.16	.7		304	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅛
13½	4⅝	BowlAl	.44	4.0	9	15	11	11	11	+⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Bowmr				210	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
25⅝	13	Bowne	.40	2.0	15	262	20⅝	19⅝	20	−⅛
29⅝	12½	BradNl				172	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	−⅝
3⅝	3⅝	Branch				16	5	4⅝	5	
20⅝	12⅝	Brascn n	1.60			91	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅝
43	26⅝	BrnFA	.88	3.2	0	14	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+⅛
45⅛	27½	BrnFB	.88	3.0	8	208	29	28⅝	29	
4⅛	3⅛	BrnFpf	.40	11.0		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2	Buckhn				43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Buckh pf	.50	9.3		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		C								
18⅝	7⅝	CDI			16	56	17⅛	17	17½	−⅛
16⅝	4⅝	CHB	.20b	1.3	10	45	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
12⅝	3	CMI Cp				101	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
23⅝	15⅝	CPC	.36	1.6	10	290	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+⅝
34⅝	7⅝	CoesNJ			32	223	10⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+⅝
5½	3½	CapleA				8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	12⅝	CollPC	.60	2.6	15	23	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	ColRE	1.12	10.9	12	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
13½	8	Colprn n			6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	9⅝	Comca	.28	1.6	8	28	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
83⅛	28⅝	CdMar g	.90			12	81½	80⅝	80⅝	−1⅛
23½	10⅝	CdnOcc	.36			7	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
36⅝	24	CWine n			12	2	35½	35½	35½	
7⅝	2	Cordlt				1	6	6	6	−⅛
9⅝	2	Cordll				42	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CoreB s			18	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅛	10⅝	CoreA n			17	5	13	13	13	
24⅝	6	Caresa s	.40	1.6	12	246	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+⅛
11⅛	1⅝	Corrot s			21	180	11⅛	15⅝	16⅛	−⅝
12⅝	1⅛	Cosbin s			25	22	6	5⅝	6	
18½	12⅛	CostAM	.60	2.4	77	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−1⅛
31⅝	20⅝	CostFd	2.20a	7.1	17	31	30⅝	31	31	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	CostIn n			15	53	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
9⅛	2⅝	CelsCs			12	90	6⅛	7⅝	3⅛	+½
2	⅝	Centenl				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Centl pf				5	2	2	2	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CentSe	1.25e	13.1		11	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
19½	18⅛	CtryFo	.10a	.8	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4½	Cetec	.16	1.7	22	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
23⅝	9⅝	ChckMl	.80a	3.4	15	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
7⅝	2⅝	ChmpH			55	2217	5⅝	5	5	
19	10⅝	ChmpP	.72	4.8	31	4	15	14⅝	15	+⅝
30⅛	14	ChrMas s			21	249	27⅝	27	27	
20⅝	13⅛	ChrMS s			21	14	27½	27	27	
7	2⅝	ChrlsM pf	.75	11.3		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
23½	16⅛	ChfTD g				212	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
24⅝	4	Chilm s	.14	.4	39	182	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
25	12⅛	CircIK	.74	3.5	14	46	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+½
24	10⅝	CitFst s	1.20	4.4	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
22½	12	ClyGas	1.20	6.7		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅝
27⅝	21½	Clarmt	1.41e	5.1		15	27½	27	27½	+½
9⅝	4	ClarkC	.20e	2.7	29	1	7½	7⅝	7½	+⅛
25⅝	11⅝	Clemnt	.36	2.3	12	2	15	15	15	
12⅝	6⅝	Clouse s	.46	3.7	18	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Clopay	.16	1.1	31	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
20⅝	10⅝	CognH n			27	39	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Cohu	.16	2.0	79	3	8	8	8	−⅛
53⅝	37⅝	Coming	.40		53	53	50⅝	52	+1½	
35⅝	16⅝	ComAll	.50	1.7	13	20	30⅝	29⅝	30	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	ComA pf	1.62	12.2		6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
15⅝	4⅛	ComdrC	.51g		19	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11	4⅝	Compo	.20	3.4		36	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	CompD			115	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
25⅝	10⅝	CmpCs			47	118	20½	20	20⅝	−⅝
12⅝	9	CmpFct n				305	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	CmpLn			3.0	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	ConcdF			18	3	7	7	7	+⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Condec	.38	1.8		155	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Conmy			17	5	5⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27½	8⅛	ConrPs			14	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
12½	3⅝	Consgl			41	108	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8⅝	1⅛	Cons wt				31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
33½	13⅛	Conrack	.40	2.2	23	20	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
37⅝	10⅛	Conroy	.40	1.4	13	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	ConsOG			107	38	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
2	⅞	ConOG wt				30	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
8	3⅛	ConlAir				63	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8⅝	2⅝	ContAir pf	1.50	12.2		26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
35½	9⅝	ContMtl			26	35	34	33⅝	33⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	CookInt				38	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
8½	2	Coradn				38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
30⅝	9	CoreLb	.16	.9	161	8	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
17½	8⅝	CnCrd n	.25r	2.1	33	83	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Courtld	.11e	7.0		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2½	Crwlrd				11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
9⅝	3⅛	CrstPo	.10e	1.2	13	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Crempt				17	12⅝	15	12⅝	−⅛
23½	23½	Cross s	1.20	3.7	20	115	22½	21⅝	22½	+⅝
23	9	CrowlA	.44	2.0	15	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
38	13⅝	CrwCP			16	25	29	28	29	
25	12	CwCP B	.80	4.1	19	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
36½	19⅝	CwCP pf	1.92	6.5		10	29½	28⅝	29½	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	CrownC				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6	Crown	.28	2.1	13	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
9⅝	8⅛	CrutcR			12	92	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+½
		CrutcR rt				627	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21	11⅛	CrystO	.36	2.0		125	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
34⅝	51	Cubic	.36	1.3	12	114	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−1⅛
23	18⅝	Curtice s	1.04	3.0	10	60	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛	+2⅛
15⅝	5⅝	CutlEn				47	10	9⅝	10	
4	⅞	Cyanu				572	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Cypr pf	1.80	10.9		1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
		D								
4⅝	2⅝	DWG	.39t	8.5	4	187	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17	9⅝	DaleEn	.32	1.9	12	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅝
9	3⅝	Damon			20	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12½	6⅝	Damson			20	63	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
7½	1⅝	Dam wtO				5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
31½	24½	Dams pf	3.75	12.4		12	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+½
30⅝	10⅛	DotPds	.16	.4	34	148	39⅝	36⅝	38⅛	−⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Datarm			15	61	11⅝	11	11½	
12⅛	3⅝	DeRose			10	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅝	1½	Decorat			188	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅛	10⅝	DetVal	1.48	11.3	3	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Delmed			86	296	12⅛	11⅝	12	
33⅝	24⅝	Dept	1.40a	4.2	8	22	34	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Dentr n	.89t	8.8	17	80	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅝
16⅝	3⅝	DesgnJ	.49t	4.0	28	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅝
20⅛	6½	DevCp s				4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18⅝	11	Diag A n			22	57	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛
11⅝	10	Diag B n			19	167	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
12⅝	9⅝	DiaStn n				58	10⅝	10⅝	10½	−⅝
16⅝	7⅝	Digicon			7	58	11⅝	11½	11⅛	−⅛
59	18½	Dillard s	.30	.8	12	78	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+½
8⅛	1⅛	Diodes			42	67	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3	Disica	.05e	1.0	27	22	5⅝	6	6	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	DomeP				2990	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
22½	13⅝	Domtr n	1.00			6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	DorGas	.16	1.1	14	154	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
15⅛	7⅝	Dghty	.30b	2.6	15	39	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Downey				25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
8½	3⅛	Driller				25	8⅝	6	6	−⅛
18⅛	18⅛	DrivHr			2	150	15½	15½	15⅝	+⅛
47½	25⅝	Ducom	.70	1.8	29	38	39⅝	39	39	−⅝
18	4	Dunes v				1	6	6	6	
1⅝	⅝	Dunlop	.04e	4.9		1229	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
26	16	Dupls	.76	3.3	10	1	23⅛	23⅛	31½	−½
20⅝	9	DurTst	.40e	2.1	22	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
16⅝	7⅛	DynTch	.25e	1.8	11	200	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	12	Dynecr	.70	4.1	26	1	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
		E								
17⅝	5⅝	EAC	.40	2.9	11	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	EECO	.28	1.9		46	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	EstnCo	.60	4.8	65	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
36	20½	Eastgo	2.56e	7.8	13	14	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅝
34⅛	18⅛	EDO s	.28	1.0		203	28⅛	27⅛	27½	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	ElAudD				93	8⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ElecSd				10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+½
14⅝	5	Elsicor			13	288	10⅝	10⅝	10½	−½
8	2½	EmCon			7	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
5⅝	1	EnngLv				10	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	EngMin			30	56	7	7	7	
13⅛	2⅝	EnspRs				43	4	3⅝	3⅝	−½
5⅛	2⅝	EnrSrv				68	2⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Enstr pf				5	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅝
97½	22⅛	Epsey	.90	1.1	14	15	84⅛	80⅝	83⅝	+3⅛
29⅛	20⅛	EsaRd	.72e	2.7	7	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
31⅛	12⅝	EthLuv	.20b	.7	17	12	27½	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	EvaTR s			18	47	10	10	10	
13½	9⅛	EvrJ B	.10	1.1	13⅝	5	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
13⅛	9	EvrJ A	.20	2.0	141	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
18	6⅝	ExetrO	.10a	.7	35	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
		F								
4⅝	3	FGI				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	6½	FPA s				19	11	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	7⅝	FabInd s			8	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	FedRlt	1.08	6.4	18	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2	⅛	FdRes v			62	64	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	12⅝	Felmnt	.10	.4	16	257	25⅝	24⅛	25	+⅜
23⅝	22⅝	FArko n	.50	2.0	13	64	25⅝	23⅝	25	+1⅛
14	9⅝	FtCom	1.00a	9.1	7	14	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅛
15⅛	11⅝	FWymB	.80	5.4	10	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
12½	6⅝	FlschP	.45t	3.9	96	52	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
22½	19⅛	FltCGE	2.60	12.9	12	8	20⅛	20	20⅛	
19	14	Flopg				12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	FlorEn				56	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅝
19⅛	6⅛	F

هكذا من الأصل

Reagan's Tax Cuts Fail To Increase U.S. Savings

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just over two years ago the Reagan administration engineered sweeping changes in the U.S. tax system and the largest tax cuts in history. The primary objective was to encourage the country to save and invest more of its income.

Instead, Americans are saving less now than they did then.

Since the Korean war, American consumers have typically put aside a little more than 6 percent of their take-home pay, a level well below that of other major industrial countries.

Last year the personal saving rate in the United States slipped to 5.8 percent, uncommonly low during a recession, when people tend to increase their savings. And last spring, with the economic recovery well under way, the saving rate plunged to a 33-year low of 4 percent.

"It's very difficult to understand," said Norman B. Ture, who was under secretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs during the first 18 months of the Reagan administration. Mr. Ture, now a Washington consultant, was architect of the three-year, 25-percent cut in individual income tax rates, the keystone of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. "It's not only a disturbing result," he said. "It's very surprising."

Manuel H. Johnson, an economic policy official in the Treasury, attributes part of the decline in saving to the unexpected severity of the recession, reasoning that it caused consumers to deplete their rainy-day resources. He says the pace of saving should step up as the recovery gains momentum.

Critics cite flaws in the 1981 tax act, especially the absence of incentives for consumers to save the extra income that the law generated. They also point out the ballooning federal budget deficit, which has consumed much of whatever savings did result, saving that the government had intended to go to industry for investment in expansion.

President Ronald Reagan had said his "supply side" program of tax cuts and federal spending cuts would assure solid growth without inflation and would put an end to crippling recessions. Interest rates would fall and industry would pump millions of individuals' tax-liberated nest eggs into the factories and machinery that would provide the jobs and growth of the 1990s.

Personal savings, recorded in the Commerce Department's national income accounts of growth and decline of the economy, is the amount remaining after all consumer spending is subtracted from all after-tax consumer income. Personal savings in the United States totaled $125 billion last year, $10 billion less than in 1981.

Few economists bemoan the consumer buying binge in this year's second quarter, when spending jumped 9.7 percent after rising only 2.9 percent in the first quarter. It accelerated the economy's recovery from the recession to a rollicking 9.2-percent pace after the 2.6-percent level of the first quarter. A binge, however, is followed by the morning after.

"It's peculiar, against this backdrop of the recession, about how taxes were going to encourage saving," remarked Barry P. Bosworth, a Brookings Institution senior fellow who was former President Jimmy Carter's wage and price director. "It has gone the whole other way," he said. "It is a consumer-led recovery, not an investment-led recovery."

Many economists thought the tax reductions and other changes in the 1981 law would make the opportunities to save too compelling to ignore, and they are surprised that the saving rate does not exceed its usual level at this stage of a recovery.

The tax act, besides imposing the three-year reduction in personal tax rates, reduced the maximum rate to 50 percent from 70 percent, which in turn resulted in a reduction of the tax on long-term capital gains to 20 percent, from 28 percent. It all but eliminated estate and gift taxes. And it liberalized the rules for Individual Retirement Accounts, permitting any worker to deduct $2,000 a year from his income to provide for his retirement.

Economists find it remarkable that more consumers have not responded to other inducements to save — the high interest rates on debt securities and the money market deposit accounts that federal regulators now permit banks and savings institutions to offer.

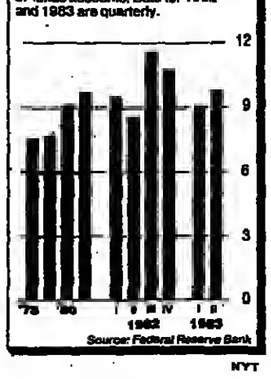
A common explanation is pent-up demand. A decade of inflation-eroded wages, the brief recession in 1980 and then the 17-month 1981-82 recession had so whet consumer appetites, a Treasury official said, that a spending explosion in the recovery was inevitable. Expectation of the final, 10-percent cut in tax rates also fed the binge.

This official, who asked not to be named, added that some consumers — stock market investors — have experienced such enormous gains in the stock market over the last year that they feel less need to put money into traditional savings.

"This is very important," said Michael Boskin, an economist at Stanford University who was a member of the Reagan task force that put together the administration's post-election economic policies. "In the stock market, hundreds of billions of dollars of wealth has been created. To many economists, that is a rise in savings."

Rise and Fall of the Savings Rate

Personal savings rate, in percent, based on the Federal Reserve's flow-of-funds accounts. Data for 1982 and 1983 are quarterly.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank

NYT

Pay of Chrysler Workers Still to Lag

By Don Woutat
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — The tentative agreement reached between Chrysler Corp. and the United Auto Workers will increase hourly wages nearly 38 percent in two years, but probably will keep pay levels more than $1 an hour below those at General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co., union officials say.

The settlement, considerably richer than a company offer rejected by the UAW in July, will increase Chrysler's labor costs by about $1 billion, the company said. UAW leaders said Tuesday it would be worth another $8,625 per worker over the 25 months of the agreement, or $96.80 a week.

Chrysler's vice president for labor relations, Thomas W. Miner, said that the company had agreed to the hefty increase to assure labor peace this winter, reward workers for past sacrifices and "end the rancor which was beginning to build up" in the work force.

The tentative agreement, reached Monday after brief negotiations, was endorsed Tuesday by the union's 170-member Chrysler council. The 55,000 active and 30,000 laid-off workers covered by the contract are to vote on it next Tuesday. A tentative settlement was reached separately Tuesday for 10,000 Canadian Chrysler workers.

Chrysler's U.S. workers would receive wage and cost-of-living "catch-up" increases of $2.42 an hour under the agreement reached Tuesday. This amounts to a dollar more than the offer rejected in July, according to the UAW.

The $2.42 figure equals the current wage gap between Chrysler workers and those at GM and Ford. The UAW president, Owen F. Bieber, said Tuesday that the union has negotiated "current parity" for its Chrysler members. "We attained all of the goals we set out to attain when we went to Chrysler in July," Mr. Bieber said.

But in fact, nearly half the $2.42 will not show up in paychecks until the second year of the Chrysler agreement, by which time GM and Ford workers will have negotiated new contracts with presumably higher wages.

UAW officials concede that the narrowest the wage gap is likely to become at any given time will be $1.12 an hour in September 1984, as the current labor agreements with GM and Ford draw to a close — unless their workers then accept a wage freeze, a prospect nobody expects.

The $2.42 per hour includes an immediate $1-an-hour raise retroactive to Aug. 15. The sum represents "catch-up" wage and cost-of-living pay that Chrysler workers gave up over the past four years, while the company was fighting off bankruptcy.

Additionally, Chrysler workers, as do those at Ford and GM, will be receiving quarterly cost-of-living increases tied to inflation rates.

2 U.S. Pay-TV Companies Form a New Venture

By Kathryn Harris
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Showtime and The Movie Channel have formed a new pay-TV venture, after eight months of negotiation and three trips to the Justice Department to clear government antitrust hurdles.

The joint venture, announced Tuesday by the two companies, places the second and third largest pay-TV services in the United States under one management, which has already said it will continue to operate both 24-hour television channels. The merger had been expected since mid-August, when the Justice Department dropped its objections to the deal.

The move should reduce costs and improve the buying power of Showtime-The Movie Channel Inc., as the new venture will be known, but observers wonder whether it will succeed in wresting any significant market share from Home Box Office, a Time Inc. subsidiary that dominates the industry. HBO and a "sister" service called Cinemax together have 15 million subscribers, while Showtime and the Movie Channel will have a combined 7 million.

Under the agreement, New York-based Warner Communications will pay $70 million to Showtime's parent company, Viacom International, which will own 50 percent of the new venture. Warner Communications effectively will control 40.5 percent, and American Express Co. the remaining 9.5 percent. The Movie Channel is currently co-owned by Warner Communications and American Express.

The deal benefits Viacom in several ways, according to industry sources. The New York-based company has been anxious to find a financially strong partner ever since it bought out a former partner, Westinghouse Broadcasting, for $75 million last year. The deal also allowed Viacom to recoup nearly all of that $75 million.

Warner is the only major film producer to secure a stake in a pay-TV service in the United States.

S. Carolina Banks Plan $118-Million Merger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — South Carolina National Corp. will acquire First Bankshares Corp. of South Carolina in a stock transaction valued at $118 million, the companies said Tuesday.

South Carolina National, with assets of $2.19 billion, is the largest bank-holding company in the state. It is the parent of the South Carolina National Bank, which has 135 branches in 48 cities. First Bankshares, with assets of $1.51 billion, is the state's fourth-largest bank-holding company. It is the parent of First National Bank of South Carolina, which has 105 branches.

Swiss Inflation Drops To Slowest in 4 Years

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss inflation rate in August reached its lowest point in four years, Swiss authorities announced Wednesday.

Prices rose 0.3 percent in August, compared to 2.2 percent in July, giving a 1.7 percent increase during the past 12 months, the authorities said.

To Holders of

Marion International Finance N.V.

9% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1995

Notice is hereby given that United States Bankruptcy Judge Gordon B. Kahn, on motion of Ogata, A.G., Structa, A.G., and Duke Street Trust (the "Applicants"), has directed that an Official Debentureholder Creditors Committee (the "Committee"), consisting of the seven largest holders (the "Holders") of Marion International Finance N.V. 9% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1995 (the "Debentures") willing to serve, be formed in the matter of Marion Corporation (the guarantor of the Debentures), Case Number 83-00373, a Chapter 11 proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code, presently pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Alabama.

In order to determine the seven largest Holders willing to serve, the court has further directed that Applicants, and J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company, the successor Indenture Trustee for the Debentures, convene a meeting (the "Meeting") of the Holders which will be held at 2:00 p.m., on Monday, September 26, 1983, at the offices of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company, One State Street, New York, New York 10015, 9th floor, for that purpose. Holders of Debentures who follow the procedures described below will be eligible for appointment to the Committee if they are among the seven largest Holders willing to serve.

Attendance at the Meeting by Holders of Debentures may be in person or by proxy. Forms of proxies may be obtained from J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company (the "Indenture Trustee") at its Corporate Trust Department, One State Street, New York, New York 10015, Attention: Stock Transfer Window. In order to be represented by proxy, the proxy and the Debentures to which such proxy relate must be presented to the representatives of the Indenture Trustee at the Meeting or such proxy must either be accompanied by a completed certificate as more fully described below or the Debentures to which such proxy relates must be included in a Cedel S.A. or Euroclear Operator certification previously furnished to the Indenture Trustee as more fully described below.

In order that Debentures may be represented at the Meeting, either by proxy or in person, without being produced thereat, such Debentures must be presented to either a bank, or a trust company, or if the Holder is a participant in Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear System, the Holder may make a deposit of the Debentures to their securities clearance account on the books of Cedel S.A. or Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels Branch, as operator of the Euroclear System (the "Euroclear Operator"). Upon presentation to a bank or trust company, the bank or trust company shall issue to or upon order of the Holder a certificate for presentation at the Meeting stating the amount of Debentures held and the person or entity entitled to be thereby present in person or by proxy at the Meeting. If the issuer is a bank or trust company which does not maintain the Debentures in question with the Euroclear Operator or Cedel S.A., it shall further identify the serial numbers of the Debentures represented by the certificate. With respect to any Debentures for which a certificate has been issued, the issuer of the certificate shall further advise the Indenture Trustee if it is directed to transfer the underlying Debentures to another Holder prior to the Meeting, in which event such certificate shall be null and void. At the direction of the Holder, a bank or trust company may also issue a certificate in bearer form, provided that the Debentures represented by such certificate must be deposited with the bank or trust company issuing the certificate pending the Meeting, prior to which time they may not be released except upon return of the certificate. Forms of the certificate may be obtained from the Indenture Trustee at its Corporate Trust Department, One State Street, New York, New York 10015, Attention: Stock Transfer Window. Cedel S.A. and the Euroclear Operator have agreed that, upon request of a Holder who has deposited Debentures directly with Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear Operator, Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear Operator will certify directly to the Indenture Trustee, in a form mutually agreeable to the Indenture Trustee and Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear Operator, the aggregate principal amount of Debentures standing to the credit of the securities account of such Holder on the date requested and any change in the amount of such Debentures prior to the date of the Meeting. The Indenture Trustee has agreed that it will accept such certificate (assuming in form satisfactory to the Indenture Trustee) from Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear Operator as evidence of such Holder's right to be present or represented at the Meeting in respect of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so certified as being held by such Holder on the date of the Meeting.

Persons attending the Meeting through the aforesaid certification by Cedel S.A. or the Euroclear Operator or by certificate of a bank or trust company, and persons attending the Meeting through either of the aforesaid certifications and by proxy shall further present personal identification sufficient to satisfy the Indenture Trustee that such person is the person named in the certification and/or proxy.

OGATA, A.G.
Structa A.G.
Duke Street Trust

J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK & TRUST COMPANY
as successor Indenture Trustee

Dated: August 31, 1983

Floating Rate Notes

Sept. 7

Banks

Issuer/Mat cpn/Mat.	Coupon Next		Bid	Asked
Allied Irish 6¾-84	10¼	9-30	99.95	100.15
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 ⅛	1-4	99.95	100.15
Allied Irish 5¼-92	9⅝	10-17	98.90	99.10
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 ⅛	12-4	99.82	100.02
Banco Sertfin 7¼-86	10 ⅛	10-5	83	—
Bco de la Nacion 6-86	10	9-26	95	98
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	9⅝	10-25	94½	96½
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10	12-7	95	97
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	9 ⅛	10-28	99.82	100.02
Bco Desarrollo 9½-87	10¾	12-13	91½	94½
Bco Nl Mexico 6¼-87	9⅝	11-17	83	88
Bco Nl Mexico 5¼-92	11⅛	2-8	51	56
Bco Filipino 6¼-88	9⅝	11-15	99¼	—
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	10¼	12-29	99¼	100
BFG Fin 5½-89/94	15 ⅛	1-13	98½	99
Bkers Trust 5¼-94	10	9-22	100½	100.70
BK Ireland 5¼-89	10⅝	11-30	99.80	100.40
BK Ireland 5¼-92	10⅝	1-25	98¼	—
BK Montreal 5¼-90	10¼	12-20	100.30	100.56
BK Montreal 5¼-91	9 ⅛	10-31	99.86	100.04
BK N. Scotia 5¼-88/93	9 ⅛	10-31	99.86	100.14
BK Nova Scotia 5¼-94	10 ⅛	1-11	100.23	100.48
BOT Hdg 6½-84	9 ⅛	11-15	99.95	100.15
BOT Hdg 1987	10 ⅛	1-26	100.20	100.40
BOT Hdg 5¼-88/91	9 ⅛	3-4	100.15	100.36
BOT Hdg Dec 5¼-88/91	10 ⅛	12-12	100.08	100.28
BOT Hdg 5¼-89	10 ⅛	10-27	100.20	100.40
BOT Hdg 5½-93	9½	10-21	100.12	100.32
BOT Hdg 5¾-88	9½	1-12	100.10	100.30
BBL Intl 3-95	10⅛	12-15	99.92	100.12
Ba Indosuez 5½-85	11	1-27	100.18	100.38
Ba Indosuez 5¼-89	10 ⅛	1-11	99.32	99.52
BO Ext Alberta 5¼-84	11 ⅛	2-9	99.78	99.98
BUE 5¼-89	10	9-20	98.86	99.06
BK Worms 5¾-85	10⅝	12-19	99.95	100.15
BK Worms 5¼-94	11¼	2-4	99.06	99¼
BFCE 6½-83	9 ⅛	10-31	99¼	—
BFCE 6¾-84	9 ⅛	2-29	99.55	—
BFCE 5¼-87	10⅛	1-27	99.40	99.60
BFCE 5¼-88	9½	10-28	98.92	99.12
BFCE 5¼-Jan.88	10 ⅛	1-20	99.28	99.50
BNP 1982/84	10 ⅛	2-22	99½	—
BNP 5¼-85/88	10⅝	10-31	99.78	99.98
BNP 5¼-89	9	11-9	98.48	98.68
BNP 5¼-87	9⅝	2-9	99.20	99¼
BNP 5¼	10⅝	2-1	99.31	99.41
BNP 5½-91	10⅛	2-22	99.06	99¼
BNP 7½-96	10⅛	12-12	99.45	99.65
Bordelais 10¼-Jan.89	10⅛	12-16	100.73	100.93
Barclays O'seas 5-90	10⅛	1-31	100.93	101.13
Barclays O'seas 5-95	10⅝	11-30	100.10	100.30
Bergen Bank 6-89	10⅝	10-15	99.95	100.15
Bergen Bank 5½-88/91	10⅝			
CEPME 5½-88	10⅝	12-6	99.40	99.60
CEPME 5¼-89/92	10½	12-12	99¼	99.70
Citicorp 1984-RRN	10⅛	4-30	100.00	100.20
Citicorp 3-94	10¼	9-12	101.33	101.53
Citicorp undtd	10⅛	10-13	100.10	—
Citicorp 1984-ex wt	10¼	12-2	99.95	100.15
Chemical 5¼-94	10⅝	9-23	100.10	100.30
Cantil 5¼-94	10⅛	9-26	99.40	99.60
Chase 5¼-92	10⅝	1-31	100.26	100.46
CIBC 5¼-94	10⅝	1-15	99.94	100.24
Christiania Bk 5¼-91	10 ⅛	8-11	100.10	100.30
CCCE 5¼-98	11⅛	2-9	99.15	99.35
CCCE 5¼-02	10⅛	9-14	98.43	98.63
CNCA 6½-84	10⅝	12-19	99.85	100.05
CNCA 5¼-95	10	12-7	99.06	99¼
CNCA 5¼-97	10	9-26	99.20	99.40
CNT 5¼-91	9¼	11-7	98¼	98.95
CNT 5¼-90	9⅝	10-21	98	99.15
CCF 5¼-85	9⅛	11-1	99¼	100.95
CCF 5¼-88/95	10⅝	10-7	98.97	99.17
CCF 1989/94	9⅝	11-30	98.95	99.15
CCF 5¼-86/98	9⅝	9-26	99.80	99.80
Creditanst 5¼-84	9⅝	11-25	99.80	100.00
Creditanst 5¼-91/97	9⅝	9-16	100¼	100.45
Credit Lyon 5¼-87	9¾	9-21	99.30	99½
Credit Lyon 5¼-89/94	10⅝	1-5	99.10	99.30
Credit Lyon 5¼-97	10⅛	10-5	99.85	99.23
Credit Lyon 5¼-91/95	9 ⅛	11-18	98.52	98.72
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	10⅝	1-18	99.37	99.57
Credit Nat'l 5¼-94	10¼	3-9	98.90	99.10
Credit Nord 5¼-89/92	10 ⅛	12-22	98.73	98.93
Den Norske 6-Nov90	10 ⅛	11-9	100.48	100.68
Den Norske 6-Dec90	10⅛	9-19	100.05	100¼
EAB 5¼-92	10	6-30	100.12	100.32
Euro Bank	16⅝	12-28	96.00	—
First Chicago 5¼-94	10½	11-18	100.46	100.66
Girozentrale 5¼-91	10¼	9-23	100.20	100.40
Gallahanker 6-88	9 ⅛	11-29	99.70	99.90
Grindlays 5¼-92	9 ⅛	9-16	100.15	100.35
GZB 5½-89	10⅝	11-9	100.30	100½
GZB 5¼-92	10⅝	12-8	100.10	100.30
IBJ 5½-85	10 ⅛	12-5	100.17	100.37
IBJ 5¼-87	9 ⅛	10-17	100.12	100.32
IBJ 5¼-88	9⅝	10-13	100.38	100.58
IBJ 5¼-Nov 88	9 ⅛	11-18	99.87	100.07
KDP 5½-92	9⅝	11-9	99.98	100.18
Kleinwort Ben 5¼-91	10 ⅛	11-17	100.05	100.25
Korea Ex Bk 7½-85/88	10 ⅛	10-5	99.80	—
Korea Ex Bk 7½-86/89	10 ⅛	12-5	98.85	—

Issuer/Mat cpn/Mat.	Coupon Next		Bid	Asked
LTCB 5¼-85	9⅛	11-14	99.95	100.15
LTCB 5¼-86	10⅛	12-15	100.36	100.56
LTCB 5½-89	10 ⅛	12-9	100¼	100.70
LTCB 5½-Jly 89	10⅞	1-19	100.32	100.52
LTCB 5¼-92	9¾	11-30	99.78	99.98
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-92	10	12-6	100.21	100.41
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-93	9½	10-31	100.16	100.36
Morrison O'seas 5¼-94	10¼	11-30	100.35	100.55
Marine Midland 5¼-94	9 ⅛	10-4	100.15	100.35
Marine Midland 5¼-94	9⅝	10-6	100.15	100.35
Midland Intl 5-87	9⅝	11-25	100.40	100.60
Midland Intl 5-89	10 ⅛	12-22	100.45	100.65
Midland Intl 5-91	9⅝	10-27	100.47	100.67
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10	12-7	100.45	100.65
Midland Intl 5½-93	10⅛	1-26	100.63	100.83
Morl Denmark 5¼-92	10⅝	12-19	98¼	98¾
Morrison 5¼-97	10 ⅛	11-14	100.40	100.60
Natl Westmin 5¼-90	10⅝	12-20	100.50	100.70
Natl Westmin 5¼-91	10 ⅛	1-28	100.50	100.70
Natl Westmin 5¼-92	9⅝	10-25	100½	100.70
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	9 ⅛	10-14	100.30	100¾
Nipponn Credit 5¼-85	10 ⅛	12-28	99.95	—
Nipponn Credit 5½-86	10 ⅛	1-16	100.08	100.28
Nipponn Credit 5¼-90	11¼	3-10	100.40	100.60
Nedlloyd Fin 5¼-88	10⅝	7-12	99.80	99.00
Nacional Fin 5¼-86	10⅝	12-28	99.80	99.00
Nacional Fin 1985/91	10 ⅛	9-27	99.80	99.00
Nacional Fin 1985/92	9¾	1-9	99.00	94.00
Nordic Intl 5¼-91	9 ⅛	11-9	99.40	99.60
O.L.B. 5¼-94	9⅝	11-25	99.80	100.00
Oesterreich Bk 5¼-86	9 ⅛	11-18	99.83	100.03
Pk Banken 5-88/91	10 ⅛	12-19	99.97	100.17
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/94	10⅝	10-14	100.12	100.32
Samuraï Intl Fin 5¼-85	9⅝	9-26	100.05	100¼
Stand. Chart 5¼-92	9 ⅛	10-14	99¾	100.00
Scotia Intl 5¼-92	9 ⅛	9-23	100.02	100.22
Ste Generale 5¼-90/95	10⅝	3-1	99.30	99½
Ste Generale 5¼-89	9⅝	8-11	99.20	99.40
S.G. Algos 5¼-89/91	11	1-18	99.25	99.45
SGB 5¼-87	9 ⅛	10-31	99.95	100.15
SGB 5¼-89/92	10⅝	12-30	100.20	100.40
Stand & Chart 5¼-84	9 ⅛	12-30	99.75	—
Stand & Chart 5½-90	11 ⅛	2-14	100.85	101.05
Stand & Chart 5¼-90	9 ⅛	9-9	100.56	100.76
Stand & Chart 5¼-91	9 ⅛	11-15	99.77	99.97
Stdy Bk India 5¼-87	9 ⅛	11-30	100.31	—
Sumitomo Fin 5¼-88	11 ⅛	2-4	100.57	100.77
Svenska Handels 5-87	10⅝	1-18	100.27	100.47
Sparebanken 6-87	10 ⅛	12-23	99.08	99¼
Ste Fin Europe 5¼-88	9⅝	11-21	99.40	99.60
Ste Fin Europe 5¼-89	9⅝	12-1	98.75	98.95
Ste Cent Bque 6½-87	10⅛	10-5	99.18	99.38
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	10	10-11	98.85	100.05
Toronto Dom 5¼-92	11 ⅛	2-14	100.57	100.77
Thai Farmers 5¼-84	10⅝	12-23	99⅝	100
Union Norway 6-89	10½	1-11	99⅝	99¾
United O'seas 6-89	10⅛	9-30	100.10	100.30
Uralia Intl 6-86	10	9-23	98½	99¼
Wll. Glyns Bk 5¼-91	9 ⅛	9-16	100.46	100.66
Zentralspark. 5¼-91	10⅝	1-12	100.05	100.25

Non Banks

Issuer/Mat cpn/Mat.	Coupon Next		Bid	Asked
Azienda 5¼-90	11⅛	3-17	98.80	99¼
Alia 10-88	10 ⅛	9-21	60.00	65.00
C.F. De Electr. 5¼-88	9 ⅛	11-30	82.86	87.00
Denmark 15¼-88/90	10⅝	1-9	99.70	99.90
EEC 1984/90	10 ⅛	1-5	99¼	99.80
Enpetrol 7-86	10¼	9-23	99¾	100¼
EOFF 5¼-88/92/95	15⅝	2-16	99.58	99.78
Ind. Penoles 10-86/89	11	10-19	80.00	85.00
Eurofima 5¼-89	9 ⅛	9-27	99⅝	99.95
IC Industries 1991	11⅝	1-15	98¼	—
ICO 5½-89/92	10½	1-17	97¾	98¼
IHI 5¼-85	9 ⅛	10-27	99.88	100.28
Citoh 5¼-87	9⅝	9-21	100.15	100.35
InvCo India 6½-91	10 ⅛	12-16	96½	98
Malaysia 1988/93	10 ⅛	2-27	98.65	98¼
Malaysia 5¼-89/92	10 ⅛	12-5	98.40	98.60
Malaysia 5¼-89/92	10 ⅛	10-6	98½	98.70
New Zealand 5¼-87	10 ⅛	10-7	100.03	100.22
New Zealand 5¼-92	10¼	12-22	100	100.20
Philippines 6½-86	9⅝	10-31	96½	97½
SNCF 5¼-88	10 ⅛	10-28	98.65	98.85
Spain 88/98/93	10⅝	2-29	99.30	99½
Sumi Heavy 5½-84	10⅛	9-13	100.00	—
Sweden 5¼-87/89	10⅝	2-29	99.82	100.02
Sweden 9¼ock-90/91	10¼	10-21	99¾	99.95
Sweden 5¼-88/90/93	11 ⅛	2-3	100.27	100.32
Texas Airlines 7-86	10 ⅛	10-14	80.00	90.00
TVO (ock-1991	9 ⅛	11-30	99½	99½
Offshore Min. 1986	10¼	1-23	100.30	100½
Offshore Min. 5¼-91	10	2-12	99.94	100.14
Private I.C. Asia 7-86	11⅛	2-10	99⅝	100.00
Pemex 7-84	11	1-27	93.00	98.00
Pemex 6-88/91	10	10-11	82.00	87.00
Vitro 1988/91	11 ⅛	1-23	72.00	82.00
Kingdom of Thal 7-84	9¾	9-19	99⅝	100¼

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 7 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
— (m) Al-Mal Trust ..... $ 134.64

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Baerfund ..... SF 788.85*
— (d) Contur ..... SF 948.00*
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 980.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 1,280.00*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 22.27
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 8.11
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 17.62

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
— (w) Brit.Dollar Income ..... $ 0.8270*
— (w) Brit.U.S Manag.Curr ..... £ 10.490
— (w) Brit.Universal Growth ..... $ 1.0430*
— (w) Brit.Gold Fund ..... $ 1.300
— (w) Brit.Manag. Currency ..... $ 13.85*
— (w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ..... £ 0.21.5*

CHARTER LIFE INS.GRAND TURK B.W.I.
— (w) Growth Strategies Fd II ..... $ 1.91
— (w) Venture Strategies Fd ..... £ 2.96
— (w) Land Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.49
— (w) Futures Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.12

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 31.72
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 10.57

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 310.25*
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 81.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 68.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 89.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 149.75
— (d) Uniwerte ..... SF 120.50
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 120.75
— (d) Pacific-Valor ..... SF 139.75

OIT INVESTMENT FFM
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 21.07*
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 78.57*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common $ 47.59
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref $ 181.25
— (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 46.87
— (d) Fidelity Australia Fund ..... $ 9.22
— (d) Fidelity Glr. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 105.38
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 24.77
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 60.00
— (d) Fidelity Orient Fund ..... $ 26.53
— (d) Fidelity Frontier Fd ..... $ 12.48
— (d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 149.46
— (d) Fidelity Scl Growth Fd $14.64
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 31.42
— (d) Magellan ..... $ 12.04

FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839 3012
— (w) Gold Income ..... $ 9.99
— (w) Gold Appreciation ..... $ 8.76
— (w) Dollar Income ..... $ 9.51

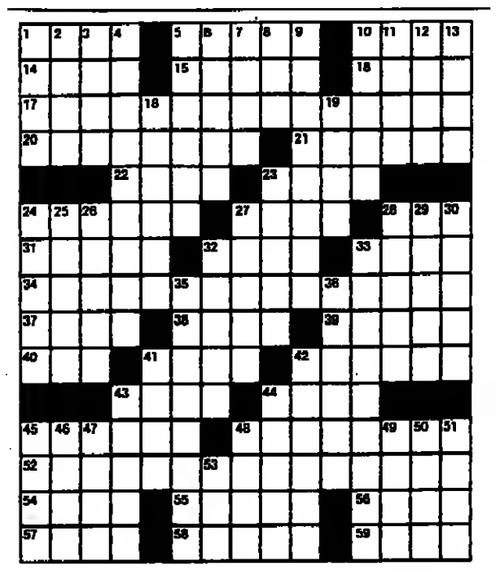
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 8.66*
— (d) G.T. Applied Science ..... $ 17.22
— (d) G.T.Asean H.K. Gwth Fd $11.86
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... $ 4.01A
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 10.47*
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 17.88*
— (d) G.T. Global Technology Fund $15.62
— (d) G.T. Hongkong Pacific ..... $ 17.66
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund 20.48*
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $ 31.49*
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 35.53

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1.2699
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $0.9942*
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1.1131
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $0.9263*
— (w) Long Term ..... $ 22.48*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
— (d) J.F. Japan Trust ..... Y 3944
— (b) J.F. South East Asia ..... $ 30.96
— (b) J.F. Japan Technology ..... Y 17,769
— (d) J.F. Pacific Sec.S (Acc) $5.57
— (b) J.F. Australia ..... $ 6.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar ..... $ 49.30
— (

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Singer Lane
5 Make out
10 Ringleader's forte
14 In a bit
15 Walking —— (elated)
16 Utah's state flower
17 "Star Dust" composer
20 Takes Amtrak
21 Appeased
22 Off
23 Cache
24 Cotton pest
27 Abruptly to the point
28 Pose for
31 Hewers
32 Lady of Spain
33 —— account (never)
34 1930 song hit composed by 17 Across
37 Misdoes
38 Actress-comedienne Tomlin
39 TV
40 Pigpen
41 Pipe joints
42 Tough nuts to crack
43 A.B.A. member
44 Offspring
45 Assyrian love goddess
48 Most unfeeling
52 1938 song hit composed by 17 Across
54 Mail come-on
55 Sure-footed
56 Bright light
57 Time —— half
58 Shlepped
59 Emulates Dorcas

DOWN

1 Wimbledon great
2 Good thing
3 Wherry, e.g.
4 Mint employees
5 Gregarious
6 —— event (regardless)
7 Elongated fish
8 Play by e.e. cummings
9 Toby's nephew in a Sterne book
10 Impatient cry
11 Disclose
12 Kind of arch
13 Blabbed
18 Spacecraft problem
19 Thrombus
23 Cheerful
24 Pay
25 Buckle down
26 University in Atlanta
27 Air-conditions
28 Underhanded, in a way
29 Kind of ear or man
30 Hassles
32 Quotidian
33 Oversights
35 Abuse
36 Actress De Carlo
41 List-ender: Abbr.
42 Tuckered out
43 Confused
44 Fashion
45 "—— Long Way . . ."
46 Cob or pen
47 Retain
48 Rotisserie feature
49 Fencing blade
50 Brake
51 Sawbucks
53 I, to Claudius

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"HUSH, YOU MUSKIE!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YASTT
DROAR
REYYAL
HOGBUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

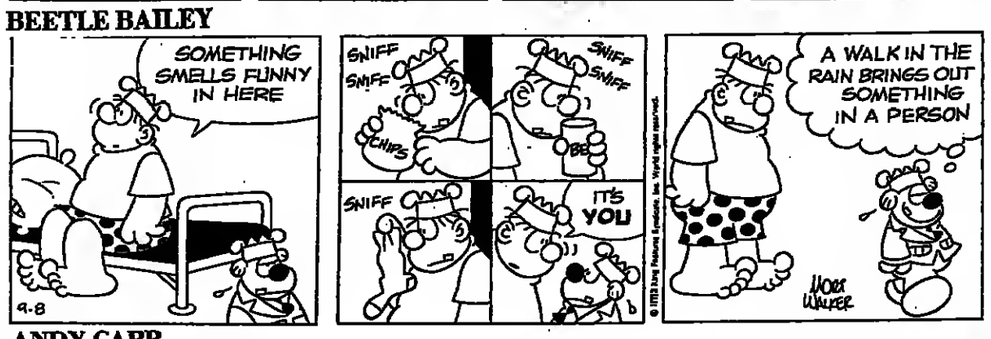
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX FORTY PELVIS OPAQUE
Answer: Could be a sport "connected" with the clergy—"PASTOR"

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE DESERT ROSE

By Larry McMurtry. 254 pp. $14.95. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

HARMONY is 38 years old, soon to be 39, a showgirl at a Las Vegas casino called the Stardust. She hasn't seen her husband, Ross, for 14 years; her 16-year-old daughter, Pepper, is conducting a rebellion the latest incident in which involves a man nearly three decades her senior; her current boyfriend, Denny, has in fairly rapid succession caused her Visa card to be cancelled, wrecked her automobile, stolen a $1,300 insurance check, and run out on her; and though a few years ago she "had been said by some to have the best legs in Las Vegas and maybe the best bust too," she is now haunted by the awareness that a career founded not in talent but in beauty is rapidly fading away.

These are hard times for Harmony, in other words, but you'd hardly hardly know it from her cheerful manner. Harmony is a romantic, which "just meant you were a little more tender about things and liked to think about the good kinds of things that could happen rather than the bad kinds of things, which there were enough of, there was no point in dwelling on them." To the hardness and cruelty of the world, Harmony turns a tender cheek:

"For herself she didn't worry too much, she still loved being in the show, plus there was a lot to like about life if you could make a little effort and look on the bright side. Even a nice morning was a form of happiness, plus having a sweet guy around for a while was another form, a major form actually, major even if usually sort of brief in her experience."

To be sure, every once in a while life just gets too complicated for Harmony and she "would feel a sinking, she would start getting low and then it was like something was falling, like she couldn't keep a high heart anymore no matter how much she tried," and when those low times come she slides into some serious crying. But those downs don't last long because, as her friend Gary puts it, among her "most wonderful skills" is an "ability to see the bright side." Gary says, "I love that about you, it takes courage, you know," and he is right: in her innocent, chipper, plucky, unaffected way Harmony is as courageous a character as one could hope to meet. She thinks of herself as weak, and constantly berates herself for what she perceives as her manifold shortcomings, but in fact she is remarkably strong; she has the force of character to take life on its own terms, and the presence of mind to roll with the hard punches it deals out.

For these reasons, and for many others as well, it is quite impossible not to fall in love with Harmony while reading "The Desert Rose," Larry McMurtry's ninth novel. That it is unquestionably one of his best novels may well be because McMurtry himself fell in love with her while writing it. Invariably, it seems, his most successful books have at their centers women who are strong, sexy, generous, humorous: Molly in "Leaving Cheyenne," Ruth in "The Last Picture Show," Aurora in "Terms of Endearment," now Harmony in "The Desert Rose." Certainly it is true that McMurtry is an accomplished comic writer and a satirist of considerable bite — there is ample evidence of both gifts in "The Desert Rose" — but he is at his most appealing when he writes, with deep compassion and sympathy, about these tough, patient women who in every important respect outclass the men who use and occasionally abuse them:

"The sadness of men, once it got into their eyes, affected [Harmony] a lot, she sort of couldn't bear it and would usually try and make it go away if the circumstances permitted her to, often they didn't but sometimes they did, it was mainly a desire to kiss their sadness away that had caused her to bring so many of them home. . . . Old or young, fat or thin didn't matter so much although definitely fat rather than thin if she was given a choice, she was not so drawn to the skinny guys, it was just that she sometimes got the sense that she overwhelmed them, after all she was pretty tall and had a good bust and a few of them had sort of seemed to feel that they were being smothered."

Out of the genuine goodness of her ample heart, Harmony is a pushover. Gary, a homosexual who is wardrobe manager for the Stardust floorshow, "once he even acted a little superior and told her she was like a beautiful car, a Mercedes or something, that had everything it needed except brakes." She's just a great big bundle of love; even when the sudden disappearance of her latest man leaves her heartsick, she doesn't pine for long and is ready for the next bout of happiness when it shows up — as in fact it always does. She is grateful for any little blessing, and she is sharp enough to recognize a real blessing when she sees one.

In "The Desert Rose," as in all of McMurtry's most skillful work, the central figure is supported by a brilliant cast of secondary characters: Gary, her most abiding friend, "the thing that made him such a wonderful friend was that when you were really in trouble it never entered his head to criticize"; Myrtle, her neighbor, "a tiny redhead in her early 60s who had no intention of letting age or anything else get in the way of pleasure"; Pepper, her gifted but self-absorbed daughter; Mel, Pepper's 45-year-old fiance, whose peculiarities disguise a kind, patient and understanding temperament; Jackie Bonventre, the brassy and seemingly heartless manager of the casino floorshow who reveals himself, in an important moment, to have a more sensitive understanding of human behavior and needs than might have been expected.

These characters and others give the novel an agreeable busyness, a sense of people going about their separate and interlocking lives in just the manner that real people do. Las Vegas itself is not an aggressive presence here as it is in John Gregory Dunne's "Vegas" or Hunter Thompson's "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," but a strange place the oddities of which its residents take for granted as components of their normal lives. McMurtry has chosen to narrate the story in the cool, breezy argot of the place, and the device works handsomely, making a seamless whole out of dialogue and description.

"The Desert Rose" is as likeable as anything McMurtry has written, but that is not intended as a wishy-washy compliment. To the contrary, it takes great skill and sensitivity to pinpoint the resilience and decency of Harmony, who in a less rounded portrait might have been a mere caricature of the dumb beauty with a heart of gold.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South landed in six hearts as shown, after a slow start in the auction.

He chose to pass with the South hand, but then showed a powerful heart suit after his partner had contented himself with a two-club overcall.

The eventual jump to five hearts was a fine bid, asking for a slam if South could control diamonds, and the invitation was duly accepted.

West led the diamond ace and made the normal play of continuing the suit in the hope that his partner could ruff. However, South ruffed, drew trumps and set about clubs. It would have been easy if the clubs had split 4-3, but, as it was, he had to resort to a squeeze.

He ran all his trumps, throwing the useless clubs from dummy. On the last heart West had to keep his diamond winner to control dummy's ten, and in consequence had to bare his spade king. The spade queen then scored the 13th trick.

West might have reasoned that South was unlikely to have the diamond king and a powerful heart suit when he had failed to open the bidding. A brilliant shift to a spade would no doubt have defeated the contract, for South would have had to commit himself before testing clubs. He would probably have put up the spade ace, hoping for a 4-3 club split, and that would have ended the chances of a squeeze.

NORTH
♠A4
♥A103
♦1984
♣AKQ53

WEST
♠K105
♥4
♦AQJ8752
♣72

EAST
♠J872
♥96
♦K6
♣J10954

SOUTH (D)
♠Q963
♥KQJ8752
♦3
♣6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♦	3♣	Pass
3♡	4♦	5♡	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	26	79	20	68	c
Amsterdam	16	61	10	50	c
Athens	29	84	20	68	fr
Belgrade	16	61	12	55	r
Berlin	15	59	9	48	sh
Brussels	17	63	7	45	fr
Bucharest	25	77	14	57	c
Budapest	23	73	14	57	sh
Copenhagen	15	59	8	46	fr
Costa Del Sol	29	84	18	64	fr
Dublin	17	63	11	52	c
Edinburgh	14	57	4	39	fr
Florence	29	84	11	57	fr
Frankfurt	17	63	8	46	c
Geneva	22	72	12	54	fr
Helsinki	11	52	8	46	sh
Istanbul	25	77	17	63	fr
Las Palmas	34	93	26	79	fr
Lisbon	32	90	22	72	fr
London	21	70	7	45	fr
Madrid	32	90	18	64	fr
Milan	28	82	16	61	fr
Moscow	21	70	12	54	fr
Munich	16	61	12	54	fr
Nice	26	79	18	64	fr
Oslo	18	64	10	50	c
Paris	20	68	8	46	fr
Prague	17	63	8	46	c
Reykjavik	6	46	5	41	c
Rome	28	82	15	59	fr
Stockholm	18	50	8	46	r
Venice	28	77	15	59	fr
Vienna	17	63	15	59	c
Warsaw	13	55	8	46	c
Zurich	17	63	12	54	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	23	73	13	55	c
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	28	82	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	33	91	21	70	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	16	61	18	50	c
Sydney	23	73	17	63	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	24	75	sl
Beijing	29	84	24	75	r
Hong Kong	29	84	21	70	fr
Manila	29	84	255	77	c
New Delhi	32	90	25	77	fr
Seoul	26	79	22	72	c
Shanghai	30	86	26	79	fr
Singapore	29	84	24	75	c
Taipei	33	91	28	82	fr
Tokyo	31	88	23	73	sh

AFRICA

Algiers	21	88	17	63	fr
Cairo	34	93	24	75	fr
Cape Town	15	59	11	52	c
Casablanca	28	82	21	70	fr
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	19	66	8	46	fr
Tunis	31	88	19	65	c

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	21	70	17	63	c
Mexico City	27	81	14	57	pc
Nassau	32	90	25	77	fr
Rio de Janeiro	25	77	21	70	c
São Paulo	18	64	13	55	r

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	14	58	3	38	c
Boston	33	91	23	74	c
Chicago	26	79	13	55	fr
Denver	30	86	8	47	fr
Detroit	25	77	14	57	fr
Honolulu	32	90	24	75	fr
Houston	34	93	24	75	c
Los Angeles	32	90	20	68	c
Miami	31	89	25	78	c
Minneapolis	26	79	12	54	fr
Montreal	21	88	19	66	fr
New York	32	92	24	59	fr
San Francisco	26	79	15	59	fr
Seattle	18	64	9	49	c
Toronto	30	86	21	70	c
Washington	35	95	20	68	pc

c—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Fair and cloudy. Temp. 22—18 (72—64). LONDON: Cloudy and rain. Temp. 21—8 (70—46). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 34—18 (93—64). NEW YORK: Breezy. Temp. 29—20 (85—68). PARIS: Fair with thunderstorms. Temp. 23—11 (73—52). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27—15 (81—59). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 33—20 (91—68). ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 25—12 (77—54). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 31—21 (88—70). MANILA: Showers. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 21—20 (81—68). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—28 (88—82). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 32—26 (90—79).

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	368	370
ACF Holding	164.50	164.90
AKZO	76.90	75.30
Albert Heijn	168	164.70
AMEV	122.80	122.60
Amrobank	60.50	61.40
ATGem Rub	9.90	9.30
Bastcolis	47.20	47.30
BVG	215	218
Buertmann T	47.20	47.50
Caland Hldg	35.50	35.90
Elsevier	383	383
Ennia	133.50	131.50
Fokker	37.18	37.18
Gist Brocades	157.50	158.50
Heineken	123.70	124.60
H.V.A.	114	115.50
Hoogovens	35.30	35.30
K.L.M.	146	147.50
Naarden	40.50	40.90
Nat. Nedder	153	163
Nedalloyd	92	91.50
Oce Vander G	206.50	207.50
OGEM	0.57	0.57
Pakhoed	39.20	39.20
Philips	49.70	50.70
Robeco	316.50	313.50
Rodamco	127.10	127
Rolinco	309.50	307.50
Rorento	191	190.60
Royal Dutch	140.60	140.40
RSV	4.40	4.50
Unilever	217.40	216.60
Van Ommer	28.20	28.90
VMF-Stork	74	76
VNU	107	108

Anp-Cbs Index: 139.40
Previous: 139.80

Brussels

Agfa-Gevaert	2,420	2,325
Arbed	1,350	1,340
Bekaert	3,095	3,100
Cockerill	162	160
EBES	2,395	2,400
GB-Inno-BM	3,040	3,030
GBL (B.Jamb)	2,400	2,371
Hoboken	4,895	4,785
Kredietbank	4,400	4,400
Petrofina	5,990	6,010
Soc. Generale	1,950	1,965
Sofina	5,050	5,000
Solvay	3,280	3,225
Traction Elec	3,450	3,460
V. Montagne	3,500	3,495

Bourse Index: 347.97
Previous: 344.64

Frankfurt

AEG	76	77
Allianz Vers.	633	633
BASF	152.90	154.20
Bayer	152.90	184
Bayer Hypo	278.90	280
Bayer Verein	312.50	313
BMW	375.30	375
Commerzbnk	164	167.50
Cont. Gummi	104.80	108.20
Daimler	568.50	567.50
Dasussa	356	358
Demmes	151	151
D. Babcock	160.20	144.50
Deutsche Bk	308.50	309.50
Du. Schutte	262.50	264.50
Dresdner Bk	167.70	168.50
GHH	140	139
Hapag Lloyd	58	58
Hochtief	439	428
Hoechst	156.50	158
Hoesch	43.50	44.20
Holzmann	423	427
Horten	160	162
Kali u Salz	218	219.50
Karstadt	257	258
Kaufhof	248.50	249.50
KHD	240	243
Kloeckner	38.50	37.30
Krupp	74.5	75.30
Linde	368.50	370
Lufthansa	124	126
MAN	129	129.40
Mannesmann	136	136.70
Metallgesell.	208.50	210
Muench. Rück	563	565
Preussag	267	268.50
Rheinstahl	318	318
RWE-new	166.50	167
Schering	332.20	337
Siemens	335	338.30
Thyssen	70.40	70.40
Varta	165.50	162.50
Veba	170.70	171.30
VEW	119.10	119.50
Volkswagen	216.80	218

Commerzbank Index: 928.40
Previous: 938.50

Hong Kong

Cheung Kong	7.40	7.30
China Light	14.50	14.80
Cross Harbor	11	11
Hong Seng Bk	41	40.75
HK Electric	5.65	5.55
HK Hotels	24.80	25
HK Land	3.45	3.325
HK Shanghai	7.70	7.50
HK Tel	37.25	36.50
HK Wharf	3.725	3.60
Hutch Whamp	13.70	13.40
Jardine Math	12.50	12.30
Jardine Sec	8.40	6.18
New World	3	2.975
Shaw Bros	H.Q.	—
SHK Property	5.70	5.60
Wing Tai	N.Q.	—

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Other Markets

Sept. 7

Closing Prices in local currencies

	Close	Prev.
Stelux	1.90	1.95
Swire Pacific	14.20	13.50
Swire Pryhy	5.15	4.90
Wheelock	3.18	3.05
Wheel Mar	1.90	1.90
Winsor	5.60	5.60
World Intl	1.53	1.53

Hang Seng Index: 936.87
Previous: 921.33

Johannesburg

AECI	9.00	9.10
Barlow	13.20	13.25
Blyvoor	18.50	18.90
Buffels	72.75	73.50
Rustenburg	14.30	14.20
S.A. Brew	7.70	7.70
St. Helena	4.5	4.9
Sasol	4.60	4.70

Composite Stock Index: 998.80
Previous: 1,002.30

London

AA Corp	214	214
Allied Lyons	1.42	1.42
AngloAM Gld	1.30¼	1.30¼
Babcock-Wil	1.50	1.53
Barclays BK	4.72	4.64
Boss	4.38	3.38
BAT Ind.	1.44	1.46
Beecham Gp	3.35	3.40
BICC	2.38	2.18
BL	0.77	0.78
BOC Int'l	7.24	7.23
Boots	1.67	1.70
Bowater	2.16	2.12
BP	4.24	4.30
Brit.Home St.	2.07	2.08
BTR	2.34	2.37
Burmah	1.83	1.85
Cadbury Sc.	0.98	1
Charter Gold	2.63	2.68
Coats Patons	72½	72
Cons. Gold Fds	6¼	6¾
Courtaulds	0.98	1
Dalgety	3.82	3.88
De Beers	9.55	9.65
Distillers	2.28	2.28
Driefontein	37½	37½
Dunlop	0.53	0.54
Ellians	7.30	7.45
Free St Ged	49¼	49¼
GEC	2.12	2.12
GKN	1.75	1.77
Glaxo	8.02	8.15
Grand Met	3.25	3.26
Guinness	1.11	1.11
GUS	5.16	5.18
Hanson Trust	2.19	2.19
Hawker-Sidd	3.02	3.08
ICI	5.36	5.46
ICL	0.66	0.66
Imps	1.13	1.15
Lloyds	4.99	4.92
Lonrho	1.06	1.06
Lucas	1.65	1.65
Marks-Spenc	2.18	2.10
Metal Box	2.52	2.52
Midland Bk	4.34	4.32
NatWest Bk	5.99	5.92
Pilkington	2.41	2.40
Plessey	1.96	1.99
Randfontein	130.50	131.50
Rank Org.	1.80	1.78
Reed	3.12	3.06
Royal Dutch	31.33	31.38
RTZ	6.57	6.64
Shell	4.30	4.34
Stand Charter	4.54	4.54
Tate & Lyle	3.42xd	3.64
Tesco Stores	1.46	1.46
Thorn EMI	6.17	6.17
Trafalgar H	1.77	1.75
TrustHousesF	1.71	1.71
TI Group	1.48	1.48
Ultramar	6.92	6.97
Unilever	7.23	7.48
Utd Biscuits	1.54	1.53
Vickers	1.23	1.22
War Loan 3½	35.19%	35%
W. Deep	61½	62
W. Holding	55¼	56½
Woolworth	2.76	2.75
ZCI	0.19	0.19

F.T. 30 Index: 772.40
Previous: 774.40

Milan

Bca Commerc	30,100	30,850
Bastogi	233.50	230
Centrale	2,080	2,020
Credito Ital	3,400	3,290
Fiat	3,134	3,100
Finsider	44.25	46
Generali	141,600	140,700
IFI	5,000	4,950
Italcementi	45,900	45,700
LaRinascente	360	359
Mediobanca	69,900	69,300
Montedison	223.75	219.25
Olivetti	3,385	3,499
Pirelli	2,899	2,830
Snia Viscosa	1,220	1,200
Standa	5,720	5,680

BCI Index: 280.57
Previous: 199.89

Paris

Air Liquide	454	455
Alsthom Atl.	149	149.30
Av. Dassault	452	451
Bancaire	315	319
Bic	615	601
Bouygues	698	714
BSN-GD	1,960	1,975
Carrefour	1,362	1,405
Club Mediter	721	709
Cofimeg	180.50	182.50
Creusot Loire	63.50	62
Dumez	858	892
Eaux (C Gen)	370	369.80
Elf-Aquitaine	188	188
Europe 1	675	670
Hachette	1,217	1,190
Imetal	71	72
Lafarge Cop	286	286
Legrand	1,876	1,875
Matra	1,020	1,015
Michelin	803	794
MMA Penaur	51	51
Moet Henn	1,203	1,195
Moulinex	78.90	78.70
Nord-Est	49	48.80
Occidentale	702	708
Orsat (L')	1,801	1,830
Pernod Ric	718	727
Petroles (Fse)	138	143
Peugeot	203	202.40
Poclain	79	79.50
Printemps	117	118.50
Rodotechn.	426	416
Radoute	1,068	1,062
Roussel Uclaf	425	419
SkisRossignol	970	966
Sour Perrier	330.50	329.90
Telemecan	1,118	1,120
Thomson Bdt	199	187.50
Valeo	293	295.50

Agefi Index: 159.41
Previous: 159.31

Singapore

Boustead	3.04	3.04
Cold Storage	5.50	5.35
DBS	9.60	9.60
FraserNeave	6	5.95
Haw Par Bros	2.70	2.71
Inchcape	3.22	3.22
Keppel Ship	3.42	3.34
Malay Bnking	9.40	9.40
OCBC	11	10.80
OUB	4.30	4.26
Semb Bhiand	2.84	2.84
SI Steamship	1.93	1.93
SI Trading	5.70	5.65
U Engineers	N.T.	—
UOB	5.25	5.25

Power Ind. Index: 5,538.10
Previous: 5,488.33

Stockholm

Alfa Laval	316	320
Asea	418	416
Astra	770	760
Atlas Copco	108	110
Boliden	462	460
Bofors	346	350
Carnegiepiut	610	625
Electrolux	245	250
Ericsson	429	474
Esselte	335	338
Fagel	276	275
Handelsban-ken	182	185
Pharmacia	470	463
Saab-Scania	260	260
Sandvik	378	400
SKF	150	145
Swedish Match	248	248
Volvo	463	463

Affarsvarlden Index: 442.49
Previous: 444.80

Sydney

ACI	1.60	1.55
ANI	2.75	2.72
ANZ Bk	5.08	5.04
Boral	3.33	3.30
Bougainville	2.82	2.85
Brambles	2.80	2.75
Broken Hill P	12.15	12.20
Coles	3.55	3.55
CSR	4.28	4.33
Comalco	3.45	3.40
CRA	6.12	6.20
Elder Smith	4.22	4.28
EZ Ind.	6.26	6.30
Hooker	1.44	1.40
Magellan	3.20	3.30
MIM Hlds	4.52	4.52
Myer Emp	1.55	1.59
Oakbridge	1.35	1.35
Pko Walisd	7.70	7.80
Poseidon	6.56	6.80
RGC	4.85	4.95
Robe River	2.20	2.20
Santos	8.36	8.40
Bleigh	1.06	1.08
Southland	0.37	0.37
Woodside Petl	1.47	1.46
Warmald	2.20	2.23

All ordinaries Index: 723.10
Previous: 725.40

Tokyo

Akai	610	595
Asahi Chem.	385	388
Asahi Glass	657	658
BK Tokyo	291	291
Bridgestone	490	490
Canon	1,470	1,460
Dai Nip. Print	845	843
Daiwa	548	528
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	2,270	2,280
Fujitsu	1,350	1,330
Hitachi	888	880
Honda Motor	860	855
IHI	165	157
Itoh	292	288
Jal	2,300	2,400
Kajima	332	325
Kansai Pw	879	870
Kao Soap	690	612
Kaw Steel	174	171
Kirin Brew	416	420
Komatsu	534	533
Kubota	305	312
Matsu El Ind	1,700	1,640
Matsu ELWks	590	586
Mitsubishi Bk	500	500
Mitsubi Chem.	265	264
Mitsubi Corp.	595	593
Mitsubi Elec	414	415
Mitsubi Heavy	228	218
Mitsui Co.	339	340
Mitsukoshi	341	353
Mitsumi	925	890
Nikko Sec	429	431
NEC	1,440	1,440
Nippon Steel	171	167
Nippon Yusen	242	240
Nissan Motor	742	710
Nomura	769	752
Olympus	1,170	1,180
Ricoh	932	915
Sharp	1,430	1,400
Sony Corp	3,600	3,390
Sumit Bank	500	500
Sumit Chem.	171	177
Sumit Metal	164	159
Taisei	227	229
Taisho Mar	216	217
Takeda	825	832
Tdkin	344	342
Tokyo El Pwr	967	966
Tokyo Marine	465	463

SPORTS

Shriver Ousts Jaeger, Will Face Navratilova in Semis

By Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Last year, when Pam Shriver beat Martina Navratilova in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships, she put her arm around her friend and said she was sorry.

On Tuesday, when the fifth-seeded Shriver beat third-seeded Andrea Jaeger, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the open — forcing a semifinal confrontation with Navratilova — she stopped on her way to the locker room and spoke to Jaeger's father. "Sorry," she said.

"You see the father a half-hour after the match, what are you going to say?" asked Shriver. She paused. "People usually don't say 'Sorry' to me. I'm sympathetic to losers. Whenever I shake hands with someone, I try to express sympathy. Not sorry that I won, sorry they had to lose. I guess that's the way I wish I'd be treated."

Shriver was as gracious after the match as she was graceful during it, in her gangly way. Her size has always been the source of her game, and the expectations that attend it — big. Tuesday, she played big. Her serve was big when she needed it to be and she showed a large amount of patience. On the big points, she waited for the right moment to come in behind her slicing backhand approaches and made the volleys count.

She was also the bigger player. Jaeger, ranked third worldwide, was disgruntled and distracted throughout by line calls. She let them dominate her play. On Shriver's second serve at 5-5 in the first set, Jaeger thought the ball was long, played it, won the point — and complained anyway. An exasperated Shriver finally told her, pointedly, "Play the calls."

Jaeger's final response was impolitic. At the end of the match, she waved her racket handle at umpire Joan Vormbaum and said, "I hope you know you just cost me that match."

"She was obviously a big factor," Jaeger said later. "One time I asked her if she was allowed to be removed. I didn't say, 'Can you be removed?' — I just asked. She said, 'Yes, if you think I'm incompetent I can be removed.'

"She was putting words in my mouth, and I knew there was no way now if anything happened and the ball was four feet inside the line I sure wouldn't get it. . . . It was hard to psych myself up because I was getting more involved with the calls than with my game, which shouldn't happen."

Amid oppressive heat, everyone else conformed to expectation. Navratilova, who has not lost a set in five matches that have taken a total of 246 minutes, beat West Germany's Sylvia Hanika easily, 6-0, 6-3.

Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed who has not lost a set in four matches, blew past Johan Kriek, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. Fifth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden dismissed Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; No. 9 Jimmy Arias outlasted Joakim Nystrom of Sweden, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0, 6-0, while 16-year-old Aaron Krickstein was beaten by Frenchman Yannick Noah, 6-3, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3.

Tuesday's action sent Lendl into the men's quarterfinals against Wilander and Noah against Arias. The other men's quarterfinal matches will be third-seeded Jimmy Connors vs. No. 14 Eliot Teltscher and No. 16 Bill Scanlon vs. Mark Dickson.

Noah, the fourth seed, refused to give Krickstein the pace or openings that Vitas Gerulaitis had. "Gerulaitis or Arias hit the ball solid on their ground strokes and you can get into a better groove," Krickstein said. Noah? "He hits lots of chips and spins. . . . It was a tough to get into a groove."

Although he always seemed on the verge of being overpowered by Noah's repertoire and solid first serve, Krickstein was in the match until 2-1 in the second-set tie breaker.

Krickstein served a second serve and lobbed over Noah, who had come in on the point's third exchange. Noah backpedaled, thinking he might have an overhead, but realized the impossibility of the shot. He then did something more impossible.

Noah whirled, ran to the baseline and hit a forehand crosscourt through his legs. Stunned at the net, Krickstein slapped at it, sending a high forehand volley down the line. Noah lunged and hit a forehand crosscourt winner that Krickstein unwisely allowed to drop in the corner.

It was the kind of point that ends a match in the middle of it. Krickstein, who says he will probably turn pro in the near future, lost the oext three points and any momentum he might have had.

Smiling, Noah said he practiced the shot "just for fun."

"If you are playing five hours a day and it becomes boring, you try it. Before you try it, make sure you have something to cover, because it's kind of dangerous."

Said Krickstein: "I knew my lob was going in but I sort of lost the ball because I didn't know what he was going to do with it. Then when he it I didn't know if it was going out because it was with the wind, and I hit it pretty high and then the next ball I thought was going wide and was way in."

When Arias was down two sets to one to Nystrom, he got an idea. "At first I was just pouring one cup of water over my head. I thought I would have to default. I asked the ballgirl for 10 cups of water. I just took a shower in it. Then I felt great."

In the fifth set, Arias held at love in the first game, broke at love in the second and held at love in the third, as his potent forehand and the heat depleted Nystrom.

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

United Press International

Pam Shriver, returning a shot against Andrea Jaeger in their quarterfinal match Tuesday.

Kittle's Bat Stays Hot as Hoyt, White Sox Win, 7-6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Rookie Ron Kittle homered in his fifth successive game and LaMarr Hoyt became the major leagues' first 19-game winner here Tuesday night as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Oakland A's, 7-6. Chicago fattened its lead in the American League West to 14 games.

Kittle's 32d home run of the season came off Chris Codiroli (12-10) during a two-run third inning. A foot inside the foul pole, the ball landed on the left-field roof, making Kittle the 20th player in the 73-year history of Comiskey Park to put a ball onto or over the roof. Teammate Greg Luzinski has done it three times this year; Ted Williams and Jimmy Foxx accomplished the feat twice each.

Asked what took him so long to hit his first roof-topper here, Kittle, who has homered in six of his last seven games, said: "I've been setting the stage — I've been working on it the last week and a half."

Hoyt (19-10) won his eighth straight decision. He allowed eight hits, including a pair of bases-empty home runs to Wayne Gross, before departing in the eighth. Four pitchers finished up, including Dennis Lamp, who recorded his 12th save.

Chicago went ahead to stay with two runs in the second.

Vance Law walked and Scott Fletcher was hit by a pitch. Both moved up on a wild pickoff throw by catcher Mike Heath. Law scored when Julio Cruz grounded out and Fletcher came home on a single by Carlton Fisk.

The A's pulled within one run in the eighth when Rickey Henderson tripled home Tony Phillips and then scored on a sacrifice fly by Mike Davis.

Orioles 8, Red Sox 1

In Baltimore, Jim Palmer scattered eight hits through 7⅔ innings and Eddie Murray and Rick Dempsey hit two-run homers as the Orioles dumped Boston, 8-1. Palmer (4-4) gave up the only Red Sox run in the fourth on a single by Carl Yastrzemski, whose 1,840th career run batted in broke a ninth-place tie with Ted Williams on the all-time list. "I didn't get tired — my arm feels fine," said Palmer, working his way back from an injury. "But it's inconclusive. Anybody can win with eight runs."

Brewers 6, Yankees 3

In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons's two-out, two-run triple triggered a three-run eighth and carried the Brewers over New York, 6-3. Jim Slaton (12-5) allowed one run and three hits in three innings of relief of Pete Vuckovich to pick up the victory. Pete Ladd pitched the ninth for his 19th save of the year. Mark Brouhard homered for Milwaukee and Don Baylor for the Yankees.

Blue Jays 6, Angels 4

In Toronto, George Bell and Cliff Johnson drove in two runs each and Doyle Alexander pitched a six-hitter through 8⅔ innings to pace the Blue Jays' 6-4 decision over California. Jim Acker worked the final 1⅓ innings for his first major-league save. Alexander (3-8) struck out one and walked one en route to his third straight victory. The losers' Doug DeCinces and Fred Lynn hit home runs.

Mariners 3, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Henderson doubled home a run in the fifth and moments later scored on a wild pitch to spark Seattle's 3-1 victory over the Royals. Bob Stoddard scattered five hits over 5⅔ innings to improve his record to 8-14. Mike Stanton, Ed Vande Berg and Bill Caudill (who earned his 23d save) saw relief duty for the Mariners.

Twins 5, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Darrell Brown singled home the tie-breaking run in the 10th and scored an insurance run as Minnesota ended a five-game losing streak with a 5-3 triumph over Texas. Ron Davis (4-7) pitched 2⅔ innings for the victory. Mike Walters worked the 10th to register his second save of the year.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 0

In the National League, in St. Louis, Lee Tunnell pitched a three-hitter and Jim Morrison homered to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-0 victory over the Cardinals. Tunnell extended his string of scoreless innings to 28 by pitching his second shutout of the season. He allowed only three singles (all by Ken Oberkfell), struck out five and walked three in raising his record to 8-5. The victory ended a three-game losing streak for the Pirates.

Expos 8, Cubs 2

In Montreal, Manny Trillo and Andre Dawson hit home runs to lead the Expos to their third straight decision, 8-2, over Chicago. Dawsoo's 29th homer gave him 100 RBIs for the season. Charlie Lea (14-8) won his seventh straight.

Phillies 2, Mets 0

In New York, Joe Morgan was balked home with the decisive run and Tony Gwelfi, Tug McGraw (2-1) and Al Holland combined on a seven-hitter to lift Philadelphia past the Mets, 2-0. In the fourth inning, Morgan walked, moved to second on a groundout and scored when rookie Ron Darling committed two balks with Mike Schmidt at the plate. Philadelphia added its unearned run in the eighth when Morgan reached first on third baseman Hubie Brooks's error, stole second and scored when Brooks misplayed Schmidt's grounder for another error. In his major-league debut, right-hander Darling went 6⅓ innings, allowing five hits and one run. He struck out six — including five of the first seven batters he faced. "He's got a great arm," said Phillie Manager Paul Owens. "The kid's going to be a great pitcher."

Padres 8, Dodgers 3

In Los Angeles, Terry Kennedy drove in four runs with a home run and a single and Ed Whitson scattered seven hits as San Diego downed the Dodgers, 8-3. Los Angeles has lost seven in a row at home against the Padres.

Reds 11, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Paul Householder's three-run double highlighted a four-run second that started Cincinnati's 11-1 rout of the Giants. Bruce Berenyi (7-14) held San Francisco scoreless through 5⅓ innings. Rich Gale went the rest of the way to pick up his first save of the season. Atlee Hammaker fell to 10-9.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

United Press International

Having tagged up at third after Harold Baines's sacrifice fly to left, Rudy Law bowled over Oakland catcher Mike Heath and gave the White Sox a first-inning run Tuesday in Chicago.

Ron Kittle
'I've been working on it . . . .'

Baseball Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Modlock, Phi.	120	457	66	147	.322
Cruz, Hou.	137	507	74	162	.320
Dawson, Mon.	135	535	94	170	.318
Hendrick, St.L.	124	456	61	145	.318
Murphy, Atl.	138	499	114	156	.313
LaSmith, St.L.	106	398	64	124	.312
Puhl, Hou.	116	393	54	122	.310
Knight, Hou.	129	460	37	141	.307
Horner, Atl.	104	386	75	117	.303
Benedict, Atl.	118	367	40	111	.302
Oliver, Mon.	134	530	63	160	.302

Home Runs

Schmidt, Phi. 33; Dawson, Mon., 29; Evans, S.F., 28; Murphy, Atl., 28; Guerrero, L.A., 27; Foster, N.Y., 23; Strawberry, N.Y., 22; J. Davis, Chi., 21.

Runs Batted In

Dawson, Mon., 100; Murphy, Atl., 99; Schmidt, Phi., 94; Guerrero, L.A., 89; Kennedy, San Diego, 88; Hendrick, St.L., 81; Leonard, S.F., 80; Evans, S.F., 76.

Pitching

Orosco, N.Y., 13-5, .722; Denny, Phi., 13-6, .684; McWilliams, Pit., 13-6, .684; Perez, Atl., 13-6, .684; Ryan, Hou., 13-6, .684; Rogers, Mon., 16-9, .640; Lea, Mon., 14-8, .636; Pena, L.A., 10-6, .625; Price, Cin., 10-6, .625.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs, Bos.	132	498	88	182	.365
Carew, Cal.	111	424	60	149	.351
Trammell, Det.	116	418	66	134	.327
Moseby, Tor.	134	485	93	155	.320
Simmons, Mil.	130	506	63	160	.316
McRae, K.C.	134	512	75	161	.314
Whitaker, Det.	134	541	83	170	.314
Bonnell, Tor.	116	361	46	113	.313
Griffey, N.Y.	96	368	52	115	.313
Cooper, Mil.	135	556	88	172	.309

Home Runs

Rice, Bos., 34; Kittle, Chi., 32; Armas, Bos., 31; Murray, Bal., 27; Cooper, Mil., 26; Luzinski, Chi., 26; Winfield, N.Y., 26; Brunansky, Min., 25.

Runs Batted In

Cooper, Mil., 109; Rice, Bos., 109; Winfield, N.Y., 99; Parrish, Det., 98; Armas, Bos., 97; Simmons, Mil., 92; Murray, Bal., 91; Ripken, Bal., 87.

Pitching

Hoos, Mil., 12-3, .800; McGregor, Bal., 17-5, .773; Heaton, Cle., 10-4, .714; Davis, Bal., 12-5, .706; Slaton, Mil., 12-5, .706; Righetti, N.Y., 14-6, .700; Dotson, Chi., 16-7, .696; Gossage, N.Y., 11-5, .688; Kison, Cal., 11-5, .688.

USOC Emphasizes Welfare of Athletes But Takes Firm Stand on Drug Testing

By Kathy Blumenstock
Washington Post Service

WASINGTON — The recent uproar over tougher testing for drug use among athletes has tended to overshadow the medical effects of such use, short- and long-term, on individual performers.

"Nobody says much about the medical benefits or detriments," said Al Oerter, the Olympic discus thrower. "Checks should be made on these guys, not only because the stuff is banned but because of potential long-term effects. No one knows what it will do to their bodies 20 years from now."

F. Don Miller, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, insists his organization's main concern is the athlete's health, and that it will begin pre-testing U.S. competitors within the next 90 to 120 days.

"Our whole point is this: The banned substances are harmful. And if you're taking them you're a fraudulent winner," said Miller.

At the recent Pan American Games in Caracas, strict testing standards turned up 16 positive results, and 11 U.S. track and field athletes left the games abruptly, before their events began, when advised of the sophisticated methods.

Until then, tests for drug use among athletes in the Western Hemisphere had been inadequate at best. But a superior laboratory facility and the expertise of West Germany's Dr. Manfred Donike, who developed the new procedures, changed the situation completely.

The testing at the Los Angeles Olympics next year will be even more stringent, according to Tony Daly, U.S. representative on the International Olympic Committee's medical committee. With an accredited laboratory at the Olympics site and testing done in cooperation with UCLA medical experts, Daly said, "15 percent of the athletes at the games will be tested, and they have no way of knowing when or if they'll be called.

"What we want is a drug-free Olympics, and I think there is no athlete who doesn't welcome a chance to clean up and compete on his own merit."

Daly said some athletes are apparently confused about the IOC's banned substances list, which is divided into specific categories.

"I've seen reports that athletes say antihistamines are illegal, and that is not true. The effect of antihistamines is to make you a little sleepy," he said, "so they would never be on that list."

But Ian Pyka, a shot putter who withdrew from the Pan Am Games, insisted he did not want to risk disqualification for cold medication he had taken before leaving for the games.

Daly said there is no need for the confusion. "If someone must be on medication for a cold or allergy, he will not be penalized, because for every medication someone must take there is an adequate substitute that we can make. . . . What we don't want are innocent people caught."

Daly, an orthopedic surgeon who serves as medical director for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said that few athletes, if any, are aware of the potential long-term damage associated with the use of anabolic steroids, a synthetic derivative of the male hormone testosterone.

"Some studies indicate it helps [in adding muscle bulk], others don't, so there is nothing conclusive," he said. "But I try to point out the harm it can cause: short term, there is abnormal liver function, temporary impotence; long term, those same difficulties plus a possible instance of a tumor."

Pyka, a native of Bayonne, New Jersey, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, denied ever taking steroids and said he still believes the testing in Caracas was calculated to put the United States at a disadvantage because the same high standards were not in effect at the world track and field championships in Helsinki, where more Europeans competed.

"Statements like that are evading the issue," Miller said. "Some track and field events do not lend themselves to use of many banned substances like steroids."

Miller said the stricter testing is expected to act as a deterrent.

"We've gotten our message across," said the USOC's William Simon. "Athletes I've spoken to have no sympathy for it [using banned drugs]. It's cheating, and I think the athletes realize the whistle has been blown."

But Oerter believes even stronger measures are necessary to eliminate the problem.

"The steroid scare — testing for it, not taking it — has athletes very concerned, and they'll be looking toward other classifications of drugs. There's a lot of paranoia among athletes, and they'll always want a leg up."

Oerter would like to see the creation of a central testing agency that would permit an athlete to be privately tested and advised of potentially harmful substances in his system.

Miller brushes aside the athletes' misunderstandings about the banned-substance list. "Education alone isn't going to do it. Everybody knows what's on it and the drugs are harmful," he said. "It's part of the syndrome in the U.S., to win at any cost."

The new testing methods measure the concentration of targeted elements in an athlete's urine sample, breaking down any drugs present into their component parts.

"The easiest explanation is that every drug has a fingerprint, and that the computer matches the fingerprints," Daly said.

The more sensitive the equipment, the shorter the so-called "safe period" for an athlete who might be taking a drug.

Daly said the testing situation calls for samples identified only by a number, not an athlete's name. Should a sample test positive, the athlete and an official from his country are notified that they must be present at a second screening.

"There will always be a battle between the analytical chemist and the athlete who wants to cheat," said Daly. "But now, with this level of testing, the athletes will be able to compete on an equal basis, without worrying about risks to their own well-being."

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 000 300 020—4 7 3
Toronto 200 120 00x—6 8 1
Curtis, Brown (3), Sylvier (8) and Boone; Alexander, Geisel (8), Acker (8) and B. Martinez. W—Alexander, 3-8. L—Curtis, 1-2. HRs—California, DeCinces (18), Lynn (22).

Boston 000 100 000—1 6 0
Baltimore 210 030 20x—8 12 1
Eckersley, Johnson (5), Bird (6), Nipper (8) and Allenson; Palmer, Stoddard (8) and Nolan, Dempsey (8). W—Palmer, 4-4. L—Eckersley, 7-12. HRs—Baltimore, E. Murray (27), Dempsey (4).

New York 001 100 010—3 4 1
Milwaukee 010 000 22x—5 8 3
Righetti, Frazier (8) and Cerone; Vuckovich, Slaton (6), Ladd (9) and Yost. W—Slaton, 12-5. L—Righetti, 14-6. HRs—New York, Baylor (19). Milwaukee, Brouhard (4).

Minnesota 000 000 003 3—5 7 0
Texas 000 200 101 0—3 12 2
Viola, R. Davis (7), Walters (10) and Engle; Tanana, V. Cruz (10) and Sundberg. W—R. Davis, 4-7. L—Tanana, 7-7.

Seattle 000 030 010—3 7 0
Kansas City 000 001 000—1 5 0
Stoddard, Stanton (6), Vande Berg (7), Caudill (8) and J. Nelson; Black, Armstrong (8) and Slaught. W—Stoddard, 8-14. L—Black, 8-6.

Oakland 010 021 020—4 7 2
Chicago 122 101 00x—7 11 1
Codiroli, Smith (3), Bradley (4), Young (6), Atherton (7) and Heath; Hoyt, Hoffman (8), Barojas (8), Abbott (9), Lamp (9) and Fisk. W—Hoyt, 19-10. L—Codiroli, 12-10. HRs—Oakland, Gross 2 (12). Chicago, Kittle (32), R. Law (3).

(Detroit at Cleveland, ppd., rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 101 000—2 5 0
Montreal 302 210 00x—8 13 0
Ruthven, Bordi (4), Brusstar (5), Johnson (7) and J. Davis; Lea, Sanderson (7) and Carter. W—Lea, 14-8. L—Ruthven, 11-11. HRs—Montreal, Trillo (2), Dawson (29).

Philadelphia 000 100 010—2 5 0
New York 000 000 000—0 7 0
Gheiff, McGraw (5), Holland (8) and B. Diaz; Darling, Sisk (7), C. Diaz (8) and Ortiz. W—McGraw, 2-1. L—Darling, 8-1.

Pittsburgh 020 101 001—5 8 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 3 3
Tunnell and Pena; Stuper, Von Ohlen (7), Baker (8) and Porter. W—Tunnell, 8-5. L—Stuper, 9-10. HRs—Pittsburgh, Morrison (5).

Cincinnati 040 002 311—11 8 1
San Francisco 000 000 100—1 6 2
Berenyi, Gale (6) and Bilardello; Hammaker, Calvert (6), Lerch (7), Martin (9) and Robb. W—Berenyi, 7-14. L—Hammaker, 10-9. HR—Cincinnati, Bilardello (6).

San Diego 021 021 200—6 13 1
Los Angeles 000 002 000—2 7 1
Whitson and Kennedy; Honeycutt, Howton (6), Rodas (7), Zachry (8) and Fimple. W—Whitson, 4-7. L—Honeycutt, 2-2. HRs—San Diego, L. Salazar (11), Kennedy (14). Los Angeles, Reynolds (1).

(Houston at Atlanta, ppd., rain.)

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	70	66	.515	—
Pittsburgh	71	67	.514	—
Philadelphia	70	67	.511	½
St. Louis	69	68	.504	1½
Chicago	62	76	.449	9
New York	58	80	.420	13
WEST				
Los Angeles	79	59	.572	—
Atlanta	78	60	.565	1
Houston	72	65	.526	6½
San Diego	69	71	.493	11
San Francisco	66	73	.475	13½
Cincinnati	64	76	.457	16

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	81	54	.600	—
Milwaukee	78	59	.569	4
Detroit	77	60	.562	5
New York	76	60	.559	5½
Toronto	77	64	.546	7
Boston	67	72	.482	16
Cleveland	62	76	.449	20½
WEST				
Chicago	79	59	.572	—
Kansas City	65	73	.471	14
Oakland	64	75	.460	14½
Texas	65	75	.464	15
California	63	75	.457	16
Minnesota	59	81	.421	21
Seattle	57	82	.384	23

U.S. College Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points:

1.Nebraska (44)	1-0-0	990
2.Oklahoma (3)	0-0-0	868
3.Texas (2)	0-0-0	865
4.Auburn (1)	0-0-0	757
5.Notre Dame	0-0-0	659
6.Michigan	0-0-0	593
7.Ohio St.	0-0-0	536
8.No. Carolina	1-0-0	568
9.Southern Cal	0-0-0	560
10.Georgia	1-0-0	528
11.Arizona	1-0-0	459
12.Florida St.	1-0-0	408
13.LSU	0-0-0	400
14.Alabama	0-0-0	240
15.SMU	1-0-0	230
16.Iowa	0-0-0	215
17.Maryland	0-0-0	193
18.Florida	1-0-0	179
19.Washington	0-0-0	152
20.Penn St.	0-1-0	148

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes in parentheses:

1. Nebraska (33) (1-0)	535
2. Texas (2) (0-0)	470
3. Auburn (1) (0-0)	436
4. Oklahoma (2) (0-0)	419
5. Michigan (0-0)	298
6. Ohio St. (0-0)	294
7. Georgia (1-0)	292
8. No. Carolina (1-0)	269
9. Notre Dame (0-0)	253
10. LSU (0-0)	164
11. Pittsburgh (1-0)	135
12. Florida (1-0)	122
13. Florida St. (1-0)	116
14. Alabama (0-0)	106
15. West Virginia (1-0)	88
16. SMU (1-0)	86
17. Iowa (0-0)	74
18. Arizona St. (0-0)	72
19. Penn St. (0-1)	52
20. Maryland (0-0)	41

(By agreement with the Football Coaches Association, teams on NCAA probation are ineligible for top-20 and national championship consideration by UPI. Currently on probation are Clemson, Southern California, Arizona, Wichita State and Southern Mississippi.)

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ART BUCHWALD

Questions of Finance

Dear Sir,
I am a lobbyist representing 500 of the leading polluters in the United States. I would like to contribute money to the political campaigns of several of the members of the House Subcommittee on Acid Snow. Should I give them money before a particular anti-pollution bill is up for a vote, or after?

Rich But Perplexed

Dear Ricb But Perplexed,
The best time to donate to an incumbent's political campaign is when there is no legislation pending. In that way the pol can accept the money from a special interest group with a clear conscience, and then support your cause at a later date when you really oeed him (her?).

•

Dear Sir,
I represent a small political action committee interested in keeping out Honduran-made tent poles. We can't afford to finance every candidate running for office this year. How do we make an impact with onr limited funds?

Poor But Proud

Dear PBP,
Every PAC organization faces a similar problem. Your best bet is to finance the campaigns of the chairpersons of crucial committees involved with tent poles, leaving enough money aside to donate to the present administration's committee to re-elect the president. Be sure and specify to the treasurer of the political party that the money is being given, not to keep communist tent poles out of Honduras, but Honduran tent poles out of the United States.

•

Dear Friend,
I am running for the presidential oomination and am having a terrible time collecting money at this stage of the game. Do you have any suggestions?

The Best Man

Dear Best Man,
Have you ever thought of giving a $1,000-a-plate dinner to honor your wife's mother? Or holding a $10,000-a-person cocktail party at the Playboy Mansion to explain where you stand on pine tar? Or sponsoring a punk rock concert at the Los Angeles Coliseum for kids who want to grow up in a better world? If you can't raise a lousy $25 million for a primary campaign, how are you going to find the hundreds of billions of dollars the country will need in the next four years to balance the budget?

•

Dear Sir,
I would like to give money to a candidate, but I want to make sure he knows I gave it. When is the best time to make a political cootribution?

Good Citizen

Dear G.C.,
Timing is everything when it comes to giving to a candidate. The consensus seems to be that "late money talks more loudly than early money." That is to say, in a close race when the person running for office gets more desperate at the end, money becomes a lot more important to a candidate than it was at the beginning of his/her campaign. Therefore, if you hold out until the last week and then suddenly hand your man a check, he will remember you a lot more fondly than if you stuffed a thousand dollars in his pocket months ago when his campaign was in the doldrums.

•

Dear Mr. B,
I used to give a lot of money to a certain political party and I was invited to many social functions, including the White House. This year I had some severe business setbacks and have been unable to donate anything. I seem to have been dropped from all parties that I used to be invited to. Is there any correlation between a person's social life in Washington and how much he gives to the political party of his choice?

Tapped Out

Dear Tapped Out,
I don't know where you got this idea. Politicians never allow money to play a part in friendship. You were probably dropped from everyone's list this year because people found you boring.

Mitterrand Will Address UN

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will deliver a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Sept. 28.

Dee Wallace and Life After 'E.T.'

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — She contended with a creature from space in "E.T." and came to grips with werewolves in "The Howling." Now it seems only natural that Dee Wallace should be up against a killer Saint Bernard.

As the star of "Cujo," Wallace gets mauled repeatedly by the rabid canine of the movie's title.

It'a a scratch-and-bleed flick depicting three harrowing days during which Wallace and 6-year-old Danny Pintauro are trapped without food or water inside a broken-down Ford Pinto on an isolated farm in Maine. Cujo has already ripped to shreds the auto mechanic, the mechanic's best friend and a sheriff's deputy.

And all Dee has is a baseball bat.

The whole thing was enough to drive her clear around the bend.

"After we finished filming, they had to treat me for exhaustion for two months," says Wallace. Her husband, Christopher Stone, who plays her illicit lover in the movie, sits nearby on the sofa in the hotel room.

She's looking fresh and rested and apple-pie pretty, like the Kansas high-school teacher she used to be. She talks about "Cujo" like a mother discussing her firstborn, exploding now and then into a shattering laugh.

While "Cujo" has opened to mixed reviews, it's a big atep in the career of the 34-year-old actress, catapulting her — according to a press release — to "the near-top of her profession."

"We were in that car for five weeks, from 5 in the morning till 7 at night," Wallace says. "And we were freezing the whole time. It was raining every day. They sprayed us down with water to make us lonk like we were sweating. We'd do a scene, and they'd throw blankets over us and turn on little portable heaters.

"And it wasn't one dog. It was five," she says with a mad giggle. "One dog was trained to snarl and growl, another to dig, another to go through the windows. Those dogs were treated better than I was, no joke. Every time one of them finished a scene with all its makeup on, it was washed down and blown dry. The dogs were tranquilized, and there were two veterinarians on the set at all times, checking their little heartbeats and temperatures every 10 minutes."

Lucian Perkins, The Washington Post

Dee Wallace: Star status in "Cujo."

Christopher Stone, whom she married three years ago after meeting him while filming an episode of "CHiPS," lights up a cigarette. He's handsome and familiar-looking in the manner of a journeyman television actor.

"Living with her is like living in the middle of a crisis clinic," he says with a little grin. Dee, eyes widening, shoots him a glare.

"Oh Christopher," she shrieks, "what a terrible thing to say."

"It's true, but that's oot negative," he says consolingly. "I'm oot saying that in a negative way. It's just that —"

"Well how do you think that's going to look in print?"

"Now already there's a crisis here. She's worried about it."

"Gosh," she sighs, and Stone takes her by the hands and stares meltingly into her eyes. "You're just very emotional," he says.

"The last day of filming in the car," he says, "I woke up around 5 in the morning, and Dee was sitting on the edge of the bed with her head in her hands, and she was sobbing. And I said, 'Honey, what's the matter?' "

"Oh stop," Wallace says. "I'm going to sound so neurotic." but Stone shrugs and goes on. "So Dee said, 'I just can't go back to that car. I just can't do it today.' I mean, she was literally on that very fine edge."

"And you know," Wallace picks up, "I was so connected with the little boy, Danny Pintauro, that when I got to the set, Danny'a mother told me that be'd been crying, too, and he didn't want to come back out, either. I can't speak for Chris, but I do believe in reincarnation, and somebody on the set said that if Danny and I had been together in another life, he would have been my father. He's that wise."

Dee Wallace's father in this life was a jack-of-all-trades and itinerant salesman — Dell Comics, Butternut Coffee — who died while she was still in high school in Kansas City. Her mother was, is, a working woman and amateur actress.

It was her mother, Dee Wallace says, who insisted that she devote her studies at the University of Kansas to becoming a schoolteacher. Wallace kept at it for a year, then sold everything she owned, and went to New York.

"I'd never been outside of Kansas before. Sounds sort of like 'Wizard of Oz,' doesn't it? 'Toto, I don't think we're in Kansas anymore.' "

She spent two years in New York before heading for the West Coast, and earned her keep doing commercials and bit parts in the odd TV series.

Blake Edwards saw her, liked her and cast her as the sad-sack barfly who lusts for Dudley Moore in the hit movie "10." Then the producer Daniel Blatt, who made "Cujo," cast her as the werewolf-hassled TV anchorwoman in "The Howling." Then Stephen Spielberg put her in "E.T.," the biggest blockbuster in Hollywood history.

In "Cujo," Wallace is getting star treatment, with her name above the title, plus a handsome salary and a small percentage of the profits. "Which means that if the movie makes $100 million, we get $47.50," her husband says. Says Wallace, "I'm not making as much as Meryl Streep or Dustin Hoffman, but I'm making a lot." She says she commands considerably more than the $50,000 she was paid for "The Howling."

She and Stone, who live in Woodland Hills, a rich suburb of Los Angeles, attribute much of their success to Conceptology, a quasi-religion started by a San Antonio chiropractor, Thurman Fleets, which features such concepts as "vegetable phase," "electrical phase" and "imaging."

"Basically, it's positive thinking," says Wallace. "I've been involved with it since I met Christopher. He's on a much higher level. I'm still scratching my way up. Basically, if you are coming from a positive place of love . . ." She trails off, looking a bit flustered. "Help me."

At this point, the public relations man, drags Wallace off to another engagement. Stone sticks around to explain more about Conceptology and his wife.

"Hollywood has absolutely no idea of the depth of her talent," he confides in the tone of a man giving an inside tip on pork belly futures. "I knew it the first time I saw her on film. They have not yet scratched the surface. She's going to be a major, major star. I'm talking Bette Davis. She's going to be a giant star."

PEOPLE

Reagan Tunes In

President Ronald Reagan has begun wearing a hearing aid, the president's physician disclosed. **Dr. Daniel Ruge** said the president began wearing the hearing aid in Santa Barbara on his vacation stay last month. The president suffered a 10 percent hearing loss after a blank was fired near his ear during his days as a movie actor. Interviewed about the hearing aid, Reagan, 72, was asked: "How is your hearing?" "What?" he replied with a big smile. The hearing aid was observed publicly for the first time when Reagan unveiled a new program to wipe out adult illiteracy in Washington.

•

A U.S. federal judge has found the Jewish Defense League in contempt of court for failing to testify in a suit brought by actress **Vanessa Redgrave**, who claims she was a victim of a blacklist campaign because of her political views. Redgrave has been seeking testimony from Jewish groups to support her charge that the Boston Symphony Orchestra broke a contract because of her outspoken support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Her suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Boston, protested the orchestra's cancellation of April 1982 performances in which Redgrave was to the narrator in Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex." The Jewish Defense League and other Jewish groups are not named as defendants in the suit. A lawyer for the JDL said the organization had oot been represented at the hearing because there had been a scheduling mix-up and be would ask that the decision be set aside. The judge said he would fine the organization $100 each day it fails to submit testimony.

•

Luci Johnson, 36, yoouger daughter of the late President **Lyndon Johnson**, confirmed she is engaged to **Ian Turpin**, a British banker, and will be married late this year or early in 1984. Johnson is board chairman of Austin's Bank of Hills and also is a director of a rural community bank in Texas, while Turpin, 38, is a director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce on Grand Cayman Island, in the Bahamas. Johnson's 1966 wedding to **Patrick Nugent**, when her father was president, attracted attention, but she divorced after 13 years of marriage and four children. Turpin has a 5-year-old son by his previous marriage.

•

Princess Diana of Britain has revealed what up until now has been a public secret — she has talent as an amateur artist. Her drawing of her 1-year-old son, **Prince William**, stole the show when it was exhibited at a London gallery. It's a 6-inch pencil sketch on the back of notepaper from the royal yacht Britannia showing William supporting himself on his hands and practicing his first baby steps. The drawing is among 140 portraits and self-portraits by famous people included in a new book for the charity Mencap, which helps the mentally handicapped. The sketch shows the child wearing dungarees and with his freckles clearly visible. . . . A factory worker, **Elaine Robertson**, confronted Princess Diana in Dundee, Scotland with the question all of Britain is asking. "We are very curious to know if you are having a baby," Robertson demurely asked the princess during a royal visit to a marmalade factory in the Scottish seaport. Diana was seen to blush, say a few words and turn away. "All she said," Robertson reported, "was, 'That is a very personal question.' " . . . The princess's 19-year-old brother **Viscount Althorp**, banned from an Oxford nightclub for alleged rowdiness and refusing to pay for his champagne, said in an interview with The Daily Star newspaper: "I walked straight into it. I'm only 19, I haven't chosen this public life." In the interview he was quoted as saying that he and his friends paid for their champagne, but he admitted there was an argument over more champagne he said was not ordered by them. "I object to being typecast as an arrogant spoiled brat," he said.

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Mel Tomlinson, 29, a dancer with the New York City Ballet, has won the first North Carolina Prize, a $10,000 award to a North Carolina native for outstanding work in the visual or performing arts. The annual award was established this year by the four North Carolina oewspapers owned by The New York Times Company. Tomlinson, a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, joined the New York City Ballet in 1981 and became a soloist last year.

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